Farm Chemurgic Conference—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 145 No. 15 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — April 10, 1944

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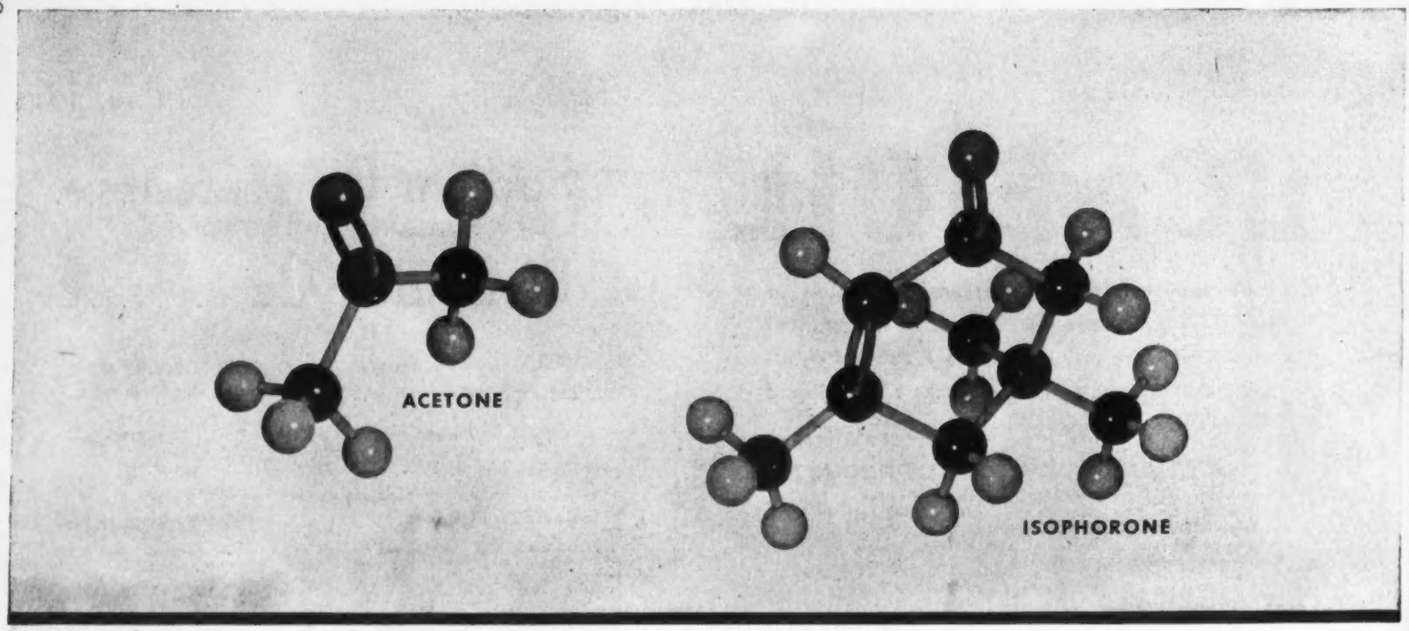

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The growth of the Ketones is directly linked to the success story of vinyl resin coatings. Ketones are superior solvents for Vinylite resins and other new resins, the cellulose esters and ethers, and many substances soluble with difficulty in other solvents. Consequently they are used in the manufacture of cordite, photographic film, artificial leather, protective coatings, acetate rayon, pyroxylin, and methacrylate plastics.

Ketone solvents are also used in extracting pharmaceuticals, stripping dyestuffs from fabrics, coagulating rubber latex, and dewaxing lubricating oils and natural gums. Ketones have further application as stepping-stones in the synthesis of industrially important resins, dyes, plasticizers, insecticides, inhibitors, rubber chemicals, and flotation agents.

For 89 years acetone was the only Ketone available commercially. But since 1933 Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation has developed seven additional Ketone solvents — among them isophorone—which give industry a broad range of evaporation rates and solubility characteristics. Today the value of these solvents is so well established that most of the Ketones are available for war applications only.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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No. 15 April 10, 1944 Volume 145

Natural Methanol 'Trust' Charged

A two-count indictment charging the Wood Chemical Institute, a trade association, twenty-one corporation and thirty-two individuals in violation of the antitrust laws in the production and sale of natural methanol was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in New York April 5.

The indictment charges the defendants, who are alleged to control 95 percent of the production of natural methanol, conspired to regulate production and sale of natural methanol, with the result that prices were fixed at high, non-competitive levels, eliminating competion and curtailing production.

The alleged conspiracy was based on a plan developed in 1932 by William S. Gray & Co., a New York sales agency, and Wood Chemical Institute. Under the arrangement, the indictment charged, substantially every producer in the United States pooled its natural methanol and permitted its sale only through the Gray company.

Prices to be charged, the indictment stated, were fixed by agreement between Gray and a committee of the Institute and production quotas were assigned to each producer. Three of the producers were permitted to sell certain grades of natural methanol directly, but these sales were made only at prices previously agreed upon, according to the indictment.

Production in 1943 was about 4,750,000 gallons, valued at $3,192,500, according to Irving B. Glickfeld, special

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N.P.V.L.A. Committees Appointed for 1944

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has appointed the various committees to serve during 1944. Chairmen of the various committees are:—

Arbitration, R. O. Walker, of Thibault & Walker Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Budget and finance, E. A. Foy, jr., of the Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

By-laws, H. M. Howard, of the Thibaut & Walker Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Calcimine and water paint division, Carl Iddings, of the Prescott Paint Company, New York.

Chamber of Commerce, U. S. A., Frank J. Sampson, of the Sampson Paint & color Company, Richmond, Va.

Clean up and paint up, M. M. Zoller, of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Credits and collections, William L. Lang, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York.

Legislative, Wm. J. Pitt, of the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company, New York.

Membership, D. H. Litter, of the D. H. Litter Company, New York.

Memorial, G. M. Breinig, of Pratt & Lambert, Buffalo, N. Y.

National industrial finishes division,

—Continued on page 44

OPA Rationing Power Gets High Court Review

OPD Washington Bureau

Authority of the Office of Price Administration to penalize persons for violations of its rationing orders was taken under review by the Supreme Court of the United States April 3.

The case came to the court on appeal of L. P. Stuart & Bros., Inc., Washington, D. C., charged with violating the fuel oil rationing regulations of the OPA. The lower court upheld the government and the company appealed on the contention that the OPA was without power to limit or withdraw an allocation of a dealer in fuel oil because he had violated conditions upon which he was permitted to participate in the allocation and rationing system.

Made Heyden Vice-Pres.

John P. Remensnyder has been made vice-president in charge of sales for the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Remensnyder, who has been assistant vice-president, fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of George Simon. He has been with the corporation for twenty-five years.

Pharmacy Foundation College Fund Increased

A fund of $100,000 to finance aid to colleges of pharmacy whose income from tuition and other sources has been drastically cut by the wartime reduction in enrollments was voted by directors of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education at its annual meeting in New York, April 4. The allotment will come out of the $421,925 in contributions to date reported by Treasurer S. B. Penick, sr., of S. B. Penick & Co., which is expected to be substantially increased by pledges now outstanding.

Mr. Penick reported disbursements to date of $43,575, which includes $24,800 for two scholarships of $200 each at sixty-two colleges of pharmacy and aid to schools in urgent need of funds.

Secretary E. L. Newcomb in his report pointed out that practically all

—Continued on page 57

Carbon Dioxide 'Trust' Laid to 5 Manufacturers

OPD Washington Bureau

Five manufacturers of liquid and solid carbon dioxide, the latter also known as dry ice, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with conspiring to eliminate price competition and to monopolize the production, sale and distribution of their products, in violation of section 5 of the Federal trade commission act.

The complaint also charges the respondents with violation of the Robinson-Patman antidiscrimination act by selling liquid and solid carbon dioxide to some of their customers at lower prices than they sell such products of like grade and quality to other purchasers.

Respondents named in the complaint are Air Reduction Company, its subsidiary, Pure Carbonic, Inc., and

—Continued on page 53

Trade Ass'n Executives Cancel May 2 Meeting

The meeting of the American Trade Association Executives scheduled to be held May 2, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been indefinitely postponed. The postponement follows similar action taken by the Chamber of Commerce.

Employers Warned on Salary Increases by Revenue Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Employers were put on notice April 4 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be prepared to justify at any time increases in salaries they make to their workers under an established salary policy which they considered to be within the scope of the salary stabilization regulations and do not require the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The warning was contained in a comprehensive set of rules issued by the bureau to guide employers in determining what types of salary increases they may grant without his approval under existing regulations. They embody no change in policy and merely set forth for the convenience of the public the policies which have been formulated on the basis of experience with the stabilization program.

Under the regulations, which were issued September 4, 1943, the commissioner's approval is not required for an employer to grant promotion, merit, and length-of-service increases in salary in accordance with an established salary policy, plan, or rate schedule which was in effect on October 3, 1942, or has since been approved by the Commissioner.

It was pointed out in this connection in the rules, however, that an employer is expected to keep a record of the essential facts regarding his October 3, 1942, salary policy, in order to show that such increases are consistent with the policy or with a scheduled approved by the commissioner.

The "essential facts" which an employer should have available is a detailed analysis of his personnel and pay records for the test period, and years subsequent thereto, to show the following:—

(a) The positions actually represented in the employer's establishment in each year.

(b) The number of employees in each position actually employed at the beginning of each year and as of October 3, 1942.

(c) The minimum and maximum rates actually paid in each year in each position. Unusually high or low rates paid

—Continued on page 44

Chicago Drug, Chemical Clubs Elects Hildebrandt

F. Dean Hildebrandt, of Hildebrandt & Co., has been elected president of

F. Dean Hildebrandt

the Chicago Drug & Chemical Association. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-president, Harry E. Dunning, of Albert Verley & Co.; secretary, Martin B. Vance, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; treasurer, Edgar E. Brand, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Van Dyke Appointed To Columbia Faculty

Dr. Harry V. van Dyke, head of the division of pharmacology of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J., has been appointed professor of pharmacology at Columbia University and executive officer of the department. He will succeed Professor Charles C. Lieb, who retires to become Hosack Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology.

Dr. Van Dyke comes to Columbia with a wide background in medical pharmacological research. From 1918 to 1932 he was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, where he was assistant in physiological chemistry in 1918, assistant in anatomy in 1919, associate in pharmacology and physiology from 1920 to 1921, assistant professor of pharmacology and physiology in 1924, associate professor of pharmacology from 1926 to 1930, and professor of pharmacology from 1930 to 1932.

Surplus War Materials Forum April 12

A forum on "Utilization of Surplus War Materials" will be held at a New York Board of Trade dinner in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, April 12. Among the speakers will be:—Clifton E. Mack, director of the U.S. Treasury's Procurement Division, who will speak for the government's executive branch; Senator James E. Murray or his representative of the Small Business Committee, will present views, and Lew Hahn, of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, will speak for distribution.

Hazardous Articles Transport Rules Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations covering the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles were further amended March 29 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the light of the difficulties facing shippers in obtaining containers meeting the specifications laid down in the order of the commission of August 16, 1940. Among the changes were the following:—

Paragraph (f) (5) of section 61 of the order was amended to permit shipment in containers complying with the specifications of the paragraph of ammonium picrate, picric acid, urea nitrate, trinitro-

—Continued on page 39

Soda Chlorate, Nitrate Farm Permits Renewed

OPD Washington Bureau

General licenses granted farmers engaged in the production of food, fiber, medicinal herbs, tobacco or inedible oils to purchase and possess sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate as a fertilizer and sodium chlorate as a weed eradicator were extended to December 31, 1944, by the Bureau of Mines March 28.

The general license relieves persons covered by it from the duty of applying for individual licenses or keeping records on the acquisition and use of these materials. It does not relieve them from the other duties required under the Federal Explosives Act, nor does it relieve persons selling or otherwise disposing of sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, or sodium chlorate to them from the duty of keeping the records required by section 5 of the act.

WPB Clarifies Transfer Of Production Quotas

OPD Washington Bureau

Production quotas may not, as a general rule, be transferred from one person to another under any circumstances, except in connection with the transfer of a business as a going concern or with the express permission of the War Production Board, WPB has announced.

However, this general rule does not prevent the transfer of authorized production schedules, which are included in the scope of the general term "quota," in connection with the transfer of an allotment permitted by paragraph (g) (1) of Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 1.

When an entire business is transferred as a going concern to a new owner who continues to operate substantially the same business in the same establishment, using substantially the same trade marks and trade names, if any, all rights and obligations under WPB orders and regulations that applied to the business before the transfer continue to apply after the transfer. The transferring owner no longer has such rights. The business, under the new ownership, has the same quotas.

Formaldehyde Allocation Transferred to M-300

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocation order M-25 covering the distribution of formaldehyde, hexamethylenetetramine, and pentaerythritol was revoked April 6 by the War Production Board, and the three materials were simultaneously placed under the control provisions of general allocation order M-300. Allocations under the general order will start May 1; use, delivery, and acceptance of deliveries prior to that date will be authorized on the basis of applications filed in the form prescribed in M-25.

Synthetic Fuels Pilot Plants Bill Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

The synthetic fuel bill (S. 1243) providing for establishment of several plants by the Bureau of Mines to demonstrate the feasibility of producing liquid fuels from coal, oil shale and agricultural and forestry products was signed by President Roosevelt April 6. Under the measure, a total appropriation of $30,000,000 is authorized for use in construction of demonstration plants and experimental facilities.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 7, 1944	Mar. 31, 1944	Apr. 9, 1943
137.8	**137.8**	**135.9**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPA's boost of the mint oils ceilings gave the markets for chemicals, drugs, and oils their major feature last week. This was a substantial boost of the price level of the aromatics section, placing it more than 18 points (7.5 percent) higher than the corresponding 1943 mark and making a noticeable upward bulge in the average for the whole group. Botanical drugs also were characterized by a preponderance of price boosts, and the prevailing trend in naval stores was higher.

Over-the-counter trade was curtailed by the holiday lag. Expectations of buying for civilian account fell a bit lower. To an extent the war is "all over but the fighting" but there is still much producing and provisioning for war to be carried on—this may increase—and men are being taken for the fighting at a rate which almost wholly precludes expansion of production of civilian goods.

Coke By-Products Output

Estimates of byproduct coke-oven operations in the week ended April 1 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,340,560
Benzol	gals.	3,957,460
Coaltar	gals.	15,446,860
Creosote oil	gals.	817,024
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,723,410
Phenol	lbs.	229,788
Toluol	gals.	791,492
Xylol	gals.	178,724

War Contractors Forms For Renegotiation Issued

Standard forms of contractors' reports required by the renegotiation act of 1943 to be filed by all war contractors and subcontractors in connection with the renegotiation of their direct and indirect sales to the six procurement agencies administering the act are being released by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, which formulates policies and procedures to be followed by these agencies, the board has announced.

Individual forms, with instructions for their preparation, are being released for three types of contractors. There is a standard form of contractor's report for supply contractors, another form for construction contractors, architects and engineers, and a third form for agents, brokers and sales engineers. The form for supply contractors has already been made available. The last two forms are expected to be available early this week.

N.Y. Paint Production Club Marks 25 Years

Surveys of paint chemists' achievements in developing new pigments and resins within the past twenty-five years, with forecasts on postwar trends along these lines, enlivened the silver anniversary dinner-meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in the Building Trades Employers' Association building, April 6. Former presidents of the club, of whom there were present eighteen out of the total of twenty-one, reviewed its highly successful social and scientific career.

At this celebration, moreover, members of the affiliated New York and New Jersey Varnish and Paint Plant Managers' Association presented a sketch, in which the characteristics and speech-making of its president, Kenneth J. Howe, of the Thibaut-Walker Company; its secretary-treasurer, Ralph H. Everett, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, and H. L. Wilkinson, Robert Bonney, Dr. R. J. Moore and James A. Frederickson were burlesqued to the n-th power.

Following an address by Mr. Howe, the club's first president, in which he reviewed its history, Arthur A. Schelling, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., spoke on the subject of resins, outlining the introduction into varnish making of phenolic, maleic and alkyd resins, after the natural resins had held the field alone for many years.

Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, of Hilo Varnish Company, president of the club in 1939, told of "Creating Specifications or How to Hang Yourself," and Lt. Colonel Asher J. Cohen, president in 1935, gave "Interesting Anecdotes of Army Life."

Willard Dow Awarded Chemists Institute Medal

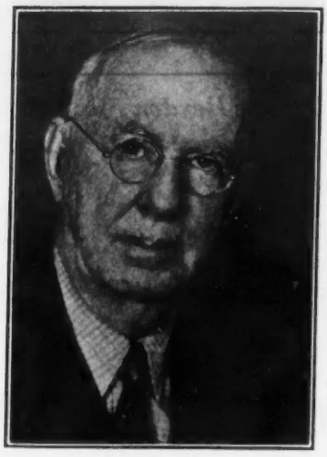
Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been awarded the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Chemists for 1944. The presentation will be made at the annual meeting of the institute, to be held in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, May 13.

Container Shortage Relief Held Remote

Industries were put on notice April 6 by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, that there is little hope of any alleviation of the tight container supply situation this year and that efforts must be redoubled to stretch available container supplies through conservation and reuse practices.

DuPont Dye Works Now 'Chambers Works'

The dye works of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at Deepwater Point, N. J., has been named the "Chambers Works" in honor of Dr. Arthur D. Chambers upon his retirement after



Dr. Arthur D. Chambers

forty-seven years service, E. G. Robinson, general manager of the organic chemicals department has announced.

Dr. Chambers has been a leader among American industrial organic chemists and was one of the group who pioneered in creating an American synthetic organic chemicals industry and in freeing this country from dependence upon Europe for

—*Continued on page 39*

Killeffer Leaves A.C.S. To Join Hazard Agency

D. H. Killeffer, well-known chemical writer and public relations consultant, has joined the staff of the Hazard Advertising Company, New York, to direct publicity and public relations activities for the industrial clients of the agency.

Mr. Killeffer has had long experience in chemical writing, editing and publicity. In assuming his new duties, Mr. Killeffer leaves a long connection with the publication program of the American Chemical Society, having been successively associate and contributing editor of the society's *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* and *Chemical and Engineering News*. He continues as contributing editor of *Scientific American*. Mr. Killeffer's practice as public relations counsellor for the past ten years provides the background for his new assignment.

Mr. Killeffer is a dollar-a-year consultant to the Office of Production Research & Development of the War Production Board. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of the City of New York, and The Chemists' Club. He is also a member of the National Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association. He resides in Crestwood, N. Y., where he is active in the Boy Scout organization.

Johnson Appointed ODT Director

OPD Washington Bureau

J. Monroe Johnson of South Carolina, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was appointed director of the Office of Defense Transportation by President Roosevelt April 4. Mr. Johnson's appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph B. Eastman.

Whether Mr. Johnson would retain his position as commissioner of the ICC was not made clear immediately, but it was assumed that he would, since Mr. Eastman retained his post on the commission while serving as ODT director. Brig. Gen. Charles D. Young has been serving as acting director of ODT since Mr. Eastman's death two weeks ago.

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Bids Wanted

Alcohol:—As required during the period April 1 to June 30, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 397, opening April 19.

Alcohol, Ethyl:—162 wine gallons, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5389, opening April 12.

Chrome Yellow:—2,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7337, opening April 24.

Laboratory Supplies:—Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington (25); invitation 560-44, opening April 11.

Lampblack, Dry:—1,500 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7337, opening April 24.

Lead, Dry Red:—40,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7337, opening April 24.

Linseed Oil, Raw:—2,000 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7336, opening April 21.

Turpentine:—6,000 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7336, opening April 21.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

CMP Class B Quotas Acquisition Rules Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Rules governing acquisition of preference ratings and allotments for the manufacture of Class B facilities by a person who will make such facility for his own use when he is not regularly engaged in the manufacture of such facilities have been spelled out in an amendment to direction No. 34 to CMP Regulation No. 1, the War Production Board has announced.

In such a case, the person desiring to make the Class B facility should file an application for priorities assistance with WPB in Washington. The form generally used for this application is WPB-541 (formerly PD-1A), although, in some cases other specific forms are designated by WPB orders and regulations. At the same time, the applicant must file a copy of Form CMP-4A covering the controlled materials which he will require for the manufacture of the facility. However, in filling out this form, the applicant need only give the following information: (1) Whether his application is for an increase in an allotment or is for an original allotment, (2) the name of the WPB division to which application is made, (3) the applicant's own name and address, (4) a designation of the product to be made, (5) and the name and address and title of the company representative, together with (6) information concerning the types of materials which are required for the manufacture of the Class B facility.

This information is required in items 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 and Section B, of the form. This form will be processed by WPB in Washington, and if

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Imports Control Eased on Many Items

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has released a list of the commodities removed from general import order M-63 by amendment March 30. Among the products on the list coming within the fields covered by the REPORTER are:—

Annatto and annatto extracts; candelilla wax; corundum and emery in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined; divi divi pods; divi divi, hemlock and chestnut extracts; gums copal (include Kongo, Manila, East India, Animi, Accroides, Yacca); hempseed; hempseed oil.

Magnesium, metallic and scrap; monazite sand and other thorium ore; myrobalan fruit and extract; nutgalls or gall nuts.

Orange flower or neroli oil; orange oil (including mandarin); orange oil, terpeneless (including mandarin); pakrika, ground or unground; peppers; pysilium seed (plantage psyllium seed fleawort, fleaseed and fleaseed husks).

Rubber seed; rubber seed oil; salts derived from vegetable oils, animal oils, fish oils, animal fats and greases, not elsewhere specified, or from fatty acids thereof; soapbark or quilleys; talc, steatite (magnesium silicate), containing not to exceed one and one-half percent lime and one and one-half percent ferric oxide: ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized; tanning extracts, not specially provided for (including urunday); tara; tonka beans; valonia beards and extract; vanilla beans; vermiculite.

Quebracho, Wattle Bark Ceiling Being Readied

OPD Washington Bureau

Members of the quebracho and wattle tanning extracts industry met with officials of the Office of Price Administration in New York April 3 for a final session on the proposed price ceiling regulation shortly to be issued by the OPA ceiling prices of these tanning extracts at approximately their present levels.

Officials of the OPA said that the proposed regulation is now being revised in the light of suggestions made at the meeting and added that they expect it to be ready for issuance in a few weeks. It was indicated that the regulation will be followed up by amendments placing ceilings on other tanning extracts.

With the exception of a few minor points of disagreement, OPA officials said that the industry representatives at the meeting appeared to be satisfied with the terms of the proposed regulation. The regulation would set dollars and cents ceilings at all levels of distribution for quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract.

The role of the advisory committees in the transition of industry back to peacetime operations has become one of the chief subjects of debate in the behind-the-scenes discussions of the government's topside officials now framing the policies for the demobilization program. It centers mostly around the question whether we should have one industry advisory committee to serve all the agencies or continue the present practice of each agency appointing its own advisory committee.

Lined up on one side of the issue is the War Production Board and the Surplus Property Administration. Both Donald Nelson and Will Clayton are in accord that one committee is sufficient, and they have the tacit support of Bernard Baruch in this proposition. On the other side is OPA which argues that the men who have aided WPB in the problems of production and distribution are not necessarily equally well informed on the proper level for price ceilings.

There are at present some 800 industry advisory committees with about 8,000 members serving WPB; OPA has a separate group of 390 committees with about 4,785 members. Proponents of the single set of committees point out that the demobilization problems, plus the surplus disposal problems, are going to be as great as were the problems of gearing industry to war production. Correlation must be had because when demobilization time comes, production, prices and disposal will roll into one big problem that can not be tackled separately—one part from another.

Farmers and the Draft

The Selective Service System has abandoned the "war unit" plan of measuring the essentiality of an agricultural worker and has switched over to a more flexible system of classifying farmhands, that is somewhat comparable to that used in classifying industrial workers. The essentiality of a farmer has been determined by the number of "units" he produced: for example, one cow equaled one unit, 20 acres of wheat is one unit.

This system was put into effect about two years ago when the draft began making heavy inroads on agriculture. At the time it was supposed that, to escape the draft, the worker would have to produce sixteen units a year. This proved a little too tough, so it was reduced to eight units a year. When the army began putting emphasis on getting young men into the service, Selective Service pushed the unit count back up to sixteen again.

When the farm bloc in Congress heard about this, the senate agriculture committee immediately began an investigation and haled the topmen in Selective Service and WFA before the bar for an explanation of the whyfors. Now the unit system has been abandoned entirely.

German Oil Supply

FEA officials are predicting that, if the Russian invasion of the Balkans can be carried through to the Ploesti oilfields in Roumania, the effect will be rapid in curtailing Germany's military operations and entire war economy.

Contrary to popular belief, intelligence reports to FEA show that Germany has had to rely heavily on Roumanian oil for its war machine because synthetic production could not meet requirements. Loss of the Ploesti oilfields would reduce Germany's total supply of natural and synthetic oil one-third, which could not be offset to any substantial extent by increased synthetic production or further industrial curtailment.

Another effect of Russia's western drive has been to create a serious shortage to Germany of ferro-alloys essential to steel production. When Russia recaptured Nikopol in the Dnieper bend, it shut off the enemy's chief source of manganese and is forcing it to rely more heavily on chrome obtained from Turkey and Greece for alloys necessary in the manufacture of armament steel.

Lemon Oil Handicaps

The tightness prevailing in supplies of lemon oil can be traced to three causes:—(1) Heavy purchases of lemons by the armed services; (2) high prices being offered for the fresh fruit; and (3) the fact that the crop did not measure up to expectations. The first is said to be the most important and the others lesser contributing factors.

WFA officials don't like the situation and would do something about it—if they could. But, they are up against the army's demands and, after all, the army comes first. The only brightness on the horizon that they can see is the possibility of opening the gates to permit some of the lemon oil in Sicily to reach this country. They understand that there are considerable supplies of the oil in Sicily that could come here if the way was made available. They are working in this direction but are making no predictions at this time.

Potato Alcohol Troubles

The government's program for producing alcohol from potatoes isn't working out as well as its sponsors had hoped. Technical problems have arisen in the processing operations which, if not licked soon, are threatening to delay the program appreciably.

Distillers are complaining to Washington that the dehydrators are not getting enough of the moisture out of the potatoes, with the result that the chips have a tendency to heat up in storage and become unfit for use in distilling operations. They also say that the chips contain an excess amount of dirt and foreign matter.

Another element creating uncertainty in the outlook for the program is the shortage of animal feeds. Demands are being made on WFA by feed manufacturers that, instead of setting aside all the dehydrated potatoes for alcohol production, some of them be made available for animal feeds. One big feed producer is understood to have offered to buy up the entire output of dehydrated potatoes if he can get the nod from WFA.

Painting Army Cans

The army is doing away with paper labels on cans of food, and packers are being instructed to print or lithograph the cans with statements of the contents. The order comes about because the labels too often have fallen off and the army cooks didn't know until they opened the can whether they were serving beans or peas for supper.

The elimination of paper labels is going to increase the demands of the army on the paint industry, because, in addition to stamping the contents on the cans, the army is telling packers who have the facilities to coat the outside of the cans with a rust-inhibiting paint or lacquer to protect them against the weather.

Corrugated Shipping Container Prices Set

The Office of Price Administration has established uniform dollar-and-cents prices for eleven jobbers of stock-size corrugated shipping containers, according to Daniel P. Woolley, regional OPA Administrator. The new order setting flat ceiling prices on forty-six styles of shipping containers follows OPA's policy of action after consideration of industry's problems. The jobbers authorized to sell at these prices are:—

Bilt-Rite Box Corporation, the Center Container Corporation, the Hudson Corrugated Carton Company, the Newland Container Corporation, the Reliable Container Company, the Small Brothers Container Corporation, the Solid Container Corporation, the Spear Box Company, the Standard Container Company, Morris Albert, Inc., and Unico Paper Products, all of New York.

Fish Oil 1943 Crop Residue to Be Released

OPD Washington Bureau

Approximately 20,000,000 pounds of 1943 crop fish oil, all that remains in government reserves, will be released by the War Food Administration April 24 for essential war uses.

A portion of the stocks, consisting of Alaska herring, menhaden, pilchard and sardine oils, was released on March 10 for use in alkyd resins, rubber compounding, water insoluble metallic soaps, lubricants, metal working compounds (other than core oils) and for military use where fish oil is mandatory by specification or by physical requirements of specification. The 20,000,000 pounds remaining also will be confined to these uses, and will be subject to use limitations of Food Distribution Order No. 60, the fish oil order.

WFA previously had planned to sell the reserve stocks in small portions—5,000,000 pounds each month until June, when the 1944 producing season begins. Immediate sale of the balance, however, will free tank storage space for other essential raw materials.

Users desiring to obtain a portion of the oil to be released April 24 should make application by letter prior to April 14, direct to the Fats and Oils Branch, Office of Distribution, War

—*Continued on page 46*

Wholesale Drug Advisory Group Named by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Industry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has announced the formation of the Wholesale Drug Industry Advisory Committee. Robert P. Fischelis, General Commodities Division of the Office of Civilian Requirements, has been appointed the government presiding officer. Members of this committee are:—

B. H. Badanes, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York; Howard M. Bradbury, of the Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange, Inc., Washington; C. C. Caruso, of Schieffelin & Co., New York; L. I. Fitschen, of the Alexandria Drug Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Harry Z. Krugg, of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company, Philadelphia; C. A. Loring, of Gilman Brothers, Inc., Boston; A. Kiefer Mayer, of the Kiefer-Stewart Company, Indianapolis; Joseph Schneider, of the Cincinnati Economy Drug Company, Cincinnati; E. T. Sickel, of the Lincoln Drug Company, Lincoln, Neb., and R. M. Vliet, of the Fox-Vliet Company, Wichita, Kan.

Container Supply Studied By Drug Wholesalers

OPD Washington Bureau

The inadequate supply of fiber containers was shown to be the number one industry problem at first meeting of the newly-formed Wholesale Drug Industry Advisory Committee March 29, the War Production Board has announced. While realizing that no increase in new supplies can be expected at present, IAC members asked that WPB's order P-146, which establishes priority ratings for fiber shipping containers, be interpreted with a view to maximum efficiency in drug distribution. Provision for use of new cartons for mixed shipments was suggested by committee members.

Containers Available

OPD Washington Bureau

The Redistribution Division of the War Production Board has available the following containers:—

583 only fiber cartons, new, 8⅜ in. x 6⅞ in. x 24¼ in.; 200-lb. test. MRS-15-3249.

10,800 only cleated plywood box shooks, new light brown stain and unstained, 24¼ in. by 11½ in. x 11½ in.; modified style A. MRS-15-3251.

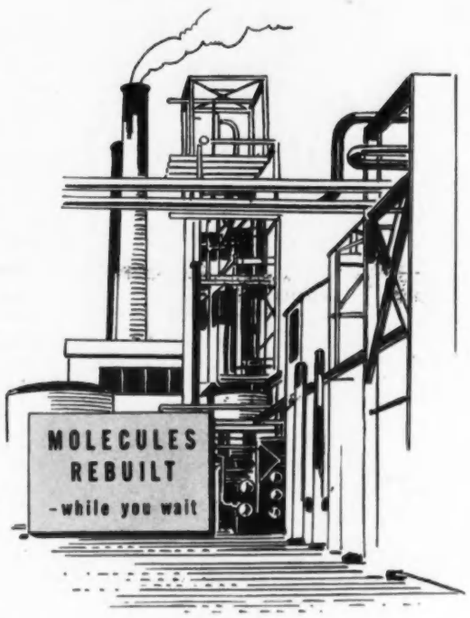
2,214 only cartons with pads, 9⅛ in. x 8⅜ in. x 4½ in., new, 350-lb. test. MRS-15-3252.

720 only cartons with sleeve, I.D. 11⅝ in. x 8⅜ in. x 3 in., new, 350-lb. test. MRS-15-3253.

5,450 only cartons, new, I.D. 11⅝ in. x 8⅜ in. x 3⅜ in., with sleeve, 350-lb. test. MRS-15-3254.

4,400 cylindrical containers, fiber board, 10¼ in. diameter, 40 in. long. MRS-15-3257.

36,000 only spiral tubular containers with colored caps, 5½ in. x 16½ in. MRS-15-3258.



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Farm Chemurgic Council Holds 10th Annual Conference

The tenth year of its work to correlate agriculture, industry, and science in the development of new uses for farm products was opened by the National Farm Chemurgic Council with a conference in St. Louis March 29 to 31. The event attracted an attendance of around 300 persons. Almost forty papers and similar contributions were presented. The topics were not opened to general discussion. Their range was, as usual, broad, running over potatoes, plastics, protein, paint, penicillin, and a dozen other materials.

The underlying purpose of the chemurgic idea was well set forth in terms of what it means to the farmer by Eugene M. Poirot, manager of the Poirot Farms, Golden City, Mo., as follows:—

First of all, a real market for hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products that appear to be increasing in number as reseach develops new uses.

Second, the ultimate means by which he can approach a stabilized agriculture, that has mastered its objectives of abundant flexible production. An agriculture easily shifted from high-quality human foods to industrial raw materials. An agriculture that produces the choicest of human foods with the maximum nutritional value. An agriculture that through its own efforts maintains the soil of its production in a state of everlasting fertility.

The primary purpose of the Farm Chemurgic Council to develop profitable, nonfood uses for agricultural products was reiterated by its president, Wheeler McMillen, in an official dissertation on "People and Science." He advanced the philosophy that production is more profitable than plunder; that power over nature pays better than power over people. He declared that the American record has revealed that more and better achievement is possible when men turn from division of what exists to multiplication of what can be.

Mr. McMillen expressed the view that labor should have a part in the chemurgic program along with agriculture, industry, and science. He also suggested that State laboratories be set up for the conducting of research in economic resources and needs and to provide facilities for privately financed research. Comprehensive and systematic research, he said, should not be left to the urgencies of industry or the curiosity of science, but should be a major economic undertaking for the nation.

The national service of research fostered through the vision of individuals was eloquently demonstrated in reminiscences of three chemurgic leaders now deceased. The broad and substantial contributions of Francis P. Garvan were related by Howard Huston, of the American Cyanamid Company. Recollections of Charles H. Herty, his purposes and his foresight, were voiced by Victor H. Shoffelmayer. Christie Borth told of the great work of George Washington Carver.

The purposes of the council were protracted into the future by Louis J. Taber, one of its vice-presidents, who, presenting the fulfillment of the prophecy of its founding, said that only the surface had been scratched for the betterment of agriculture. Soil-saving, science, cooperation, plant-breeding, agricultural engineering make possible higher quantity and quality yields from every tillable acre of land in the country.

Industry's Representation

The board of governors of the council is composed of twelve representatives of agriculture, fourteen representatives of industry (other than agriculture), and seven representatives of science (mainly educators). The representatives of industry are:—

Edward J. Dies, president of the National Soybean Processors Association; Russell G. East, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Howard R. Huston, of the American Cyanamid Company; C. F. Kettering, of the General Motors Corporation; Jesse F. Jackson, of the Central Georgia Railway; Henry L. Kellogg, of the Illinois Planning Commission; L. F. Livingston, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; August Merz, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; Albert M. Paul, of the California Products Company; Clinton T. Revere, of Laird, Bissell & Meeds; Harry H. Straus, of the Ecusta Paper Company; M. F. Taggart, of the O'Brien Varnish Company; Charles A. Thomas, of the Monsanto Chemical Company; Robert E. Wood, of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The officers of the council are:—

President, Wheeler McMillen, editor-in-chief of *The Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.*

Vice-presidents, Howard R. Huston, assistant to the president of the American Cyanamid Company; Louis J. Taber, president of the Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Company; Dr. Roger Adams, head of the department of chemistry, University of Illinois.

Treasurer, John W. Ticknor, Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary, Ernest L. Little, 50 West Broad tower, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Chemurgic Research

A picture of the widespread chemurgic research being carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture was given by H. T. Herrick, director of the Northern regional laboratory, Peoria, Ill. This work recently completed or still in progress includes the following:—

Western laboratory. — Investigations in the numerous factors of the dehydration of vegetables, fruits, and eggs. Development of frozen food products from culls and sort-outs. Improvement of production of pectin, pectic acid, and low-methoxyl pectin, and their use to replace agar, tragacanth, and other imported materials, and in new food and industrial uses. Recovery of tartrates from grape waste and of tannin from the bark of western hemlock. Extension of their industrial uses through modification of feathers, hoofs, waste egg white, and other protein materials. Microbiological transformation of vegetable wastes into industrially useful materials.

Southern laboratory.—Development of heavy-duty cotton tire cord. Production of elastic bandages from ordinary cheesecloth. Development of an improved process for flameproofing cotton cloth. Simplification and cheapening of the concentration and purification of sweetpotato starch and the utilization of waste by-products as protein feed. A plant with an annual capacity of 50,000,000 pounds of starch is being erected in southern Florida. Hydrogenation and solvent fractionation of peanut or cottonseed oil to produce substitutes for cacaobutter, olive oil, and palm oil.

Eastern laboratory.—Development of bland apple syrup—scarcity of apples and of labor kept commercial production down to about 5,000,000 pounds last year. Fixation and activation of nicotine insecticides. Further developments in nicotinic acid and nicotinamide. Study of double salts of nicotine and nonferrous metals. Reduction of the rotenone content in a dust for aphids by addition of nicotine and sulphur. Development of a process for the extraction of rutin, a drug, from tobacco—clinical tests are promising. Production of a bristle-substitute from casein. Development of a successful antioxidant for animal fats and oils.

Northern laboratory. — Production processes for penicillin. Processes for the production of alcohol and starch from wheat. Further progress in the production of butyleneglycol and butadiene from grains. Development of a rubber substitute (norepol), a lacquer coating for paper (norelac), a thermosetting plastic largely from agricultural residues (noreplast), and a substitute for cork in bottle closures (noreseal).

Chemurgic research, in Dr. Herrick's opinion, would prevent catastrophic consequences of the exhaustion of coal and oil as bases of organic chemicals.

A comprehensive review of the development of penicillin was given by Albert L. Elder, of the Corn Products Refining Company, recently a chemical adviser to the War Production Board and coordinator of the penicillin program. His explanation of the various steps of the production process was simple but fully informative. Mr. Elder spoke most appreciatively of the work of Dr. Robert D. Coghill, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, but was not forgetful of the many others who have a part in the penicillin program. Dr. Coghill was honored for his work by the American Chemical Society April 6. Planning and cooperation were to Mr. Elder the supports of the penicillin developments, and these he considered essential to its future and that of related products and undertakings.

Plastics and Resins

Plastics were approached from five angles in a special symposium. Their relation, as adhesives, to the rapidly developing plywood industry was told by Thomas D. Perry, of the Resinous Products & Chemical Company, with descriptions of the phenolic, urea, melamine, resorcinol, polyvinyl-butyral, and other types. The processes of applying resin adhesives in the making of plywood were outlined with the aid of lantern slides covering the general field and the several types. Mr. Perry predicted that the advantages of synthetic resin adhesives would continue to expand the importance and utilization of plywood after the war.

Paper laminates, with some reference to their use as protective and decorative finishes on plywood, were discussed by P. W. Griffith, of the American Cyanamid Company. The trend from urea to melamine resins in the production of paper-base laminates was traced and the general production processes were described. One application of the melamine-paper laminates which the speaker considered especially promising is in the lighting field, their translucent properties being adaptable to a variety of uses, outdoors as well as indoors. As coatings on plywood and alone in heavier gauges the laminates should have a large place in the field of building materials, Mr. Griffith believed.

Although many of the miracles expected by the public will not be realized in respect of plastics, said J. H. DuBois, of the General Electric Company, the postwar role of these materials will be a big one, even in comparison with their increasing utilization since the birth of celluloid. Some of the big things to come with reference to nylon, the vinyls, polystyrenes, acrylics, and the elastomers popularly known as synthetic rubber were presented by the speaker, not only on the basis of laboratory experiments but out of actual and large utilization in warwork. The property of polystyrene to resist hydrofluoric acid was cited as an indication of new materials in old jobs. Additional evidence was drawn from acrylic windows, vinyl "rubber" and "leather," the particular properties of the several types of "synthetic rubber," and bag-molded one-piece containers of many sorts.

The particular chemurgic relation of the cellulose plastics to agriculture was emphasized by Robert Haines, of the Dow Chemical Company, dwelling especially on ethylcellulose. The possibilities of farm production of cellulosic materials for the plastics industry were set forth by the speaker. The multitude of uses to which ethylcellulose is satisfactorily applicable were related and indicated that the cellulose plastics were of benefit to the farmer coming as a market and going as a servant.

Another special agricultural aspect of the plastics industry was presented by W. E. Parsons, of the Keyes Fiber Company. Dealing with fibrous plastic materials, he noted the characteristics of cellulosics in this respect, then went on to tell of the fibers from the farm which find a place as fillers in all sorts of plastics. Emphasis was laid on the utilization of sisal and hemp in that field, and a description of the relatively new resin-impregnated pulp processes and products was given. The future of lignin as a plastic material appeals to Mr. Parsons, who saw in it a cheaper molding material for the future.

A comparatively new note was sounded by Ezra Levin, of the VioBin Corporation, who told of the development of valuable new foodstuffs by means of the defatting processing of wheat and corn germs. He also told of the value of sunflower seed as a source of edible protein and the possibilities for natives of tropical regions in the same food value inherent in the by-products of coconut oil under a new process.

Alcohol from Sweetpotatoes

Paul Kolachov, technical counsel for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., reported the following conclusions from a conference of scientists, industrialists, WPB representatives, and farm chemurgists, March 3, on experiments in the utilization of sweetpotatoes as a source of alcohol:—

1. Sweetpotatoes were shown to have considerable promise for the production of alcohol.
2. No unsurmountable difficulties were encountered in using this material in the plant.
3. There are not enough sweetpotatoes available now, or in the foreseeable future, to allow the alcohol industry to operate on this type material.
4. Southern farmers must be encouraged to plant, and grow, more L-4-5 type potatoes. They must be willing to leave these potatoes in the ground long enough so that good yields will be obtained.
5. Sweetpotato farming will have to become mechanized if it is to compete with other carbohydrate crops.
6. Something will have to be done regarding the tariffs which exist for the transportation of sweetpotatoes by rail. Something similar to mill-in-transit privileges should be worked out if this material is to compete with other carbohydrates. The Southern farmer should work on this.
7. The by-product from the alcoholic fermentation of sweetpotatoes, while not as good as grain, shows possibilities, and its use should be investigated.

Soybean's Many Roles

The soybean has always been popular in chemurgic circles. This year it got attention most as a source of protein, although its oil was not forgotten. Robert A. Boyer, of the Drackett Company, speaking on the bean's industrial possibilities, brought out that proteins have lagged behind carbohydrates and fats in technical developments. The complexity of the protein molecule was a contributor to this, he said, and molecular manipulation gave promise of greater progress, especially in the field of synthesized protein fibers. He regarded this as economically significant for the farmer, and he said:—

In viewing the development of soybean fiber with relation to the farm chemurgic movement as a whole, it is likely that its biggest immediate contribution will be in the pioneering effect it exerts on other research workers. The protein field, which has for so long been neglect-

—*Continued on page 50*

Wins Lilly Prize

Dr. Joseph S. Fruton of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, has been awarded the $1,000 Eli Lilly & Co. prize for 1944 by the American Chemical Society.

Wins Borden Co. Prize

Dr. William M. Clark, DeLamar professor of physiological chemistry in Johns Hopkins University, has been awarded the $1,000 Borden Company prize for research in chemistry of milk for 1944 by the American Chemical Society.

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... from the tempting sugar-cured ham made from an ancient recipe by modern flavoring methods, *to the tire of odor-cured synthetic rubber*–

... from the commercial pickle pack that rivals the flavor of grandma's own, *to the "hot dog" that always tastes as delicious as the one before*–

... from the fly spray with the fragrance of toilet water *to the doctor's prescription with the peppermint flavor* –

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

April 7, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .58 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., 75-lb. drms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[6,1] dms., c.l., divd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½ - —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.63
56% bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70% bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80% bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 36% bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36% bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
50% bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
80% bbls.....100 lbs. *9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd. shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White.)
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.25 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500 gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bu.k, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP 12½ per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broomers, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾ - .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¼ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾ - .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½ - .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21¼ - —
Citric acid powd., ¼c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms....lb. .15½ - .17½
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] dist., dms..lb. .12 - .14½
tanks.....lb. 11¼ - .14½
Cresylic,[2,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-240°), tanks, divd..gal. .645 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. 676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J. gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-266°), tanks, divd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .28
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.87 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½ - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-33%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½ - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½ - —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½ - —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.. lb. .24½ - —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾ - —
lb. .25¼ - —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼ - —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾ - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼ - —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lb. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[8] light, dms.....lb. .21½ - .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works, basis.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½ - —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. woks.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11¼ - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½ - —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼ - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¾ - —
Palm oil,[8] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .15½
tanks.....lb. .12½ - —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¾ - —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼ - —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼ - —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼ - —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½ - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.47 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs., to c.l. .....lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,8] dist., dms....lb. .16½ - .18½
tanks.....lb. .17¾ - —
Stearic,[1,8] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾ - .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾ - .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E.works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½ - —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½ - —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots. .....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½ - —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½ - —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors. lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½ - .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, lc. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.85 - 1.97
granular .....lb. 1.80 - 1.92
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .141 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., pred., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1990- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2090- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾ - —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085½ - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6,8] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½ - —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½ - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59¼ - —
tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .59 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61¼ - —
19 bbls. .....gal. .63¼ - —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66¼ - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼ - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50¼ - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55¼ - —
19 dms. to c.l. .....gal. .57¼ - —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. .60¼ - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾ - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10¾ - .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¼ - .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[1] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.17.64½ - —
19 dms. .....gal.17.68 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.71 - —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l. .....gal.18.62 - —
18 dms., c.l.....gal.18.65½ - —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.18.68½ - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .33 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0695- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd...gal. .66½ - —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal .37½ - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .72

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y ..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Alstris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .67 - .80
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .86 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .81 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1340- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1390- —
tanks.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., dlvd, N. C., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .08¾
solut., 32 deg., chys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .05
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fb. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fb. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fb. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Naphthenates, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3],[4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
paste,[2] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm., lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
powder,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .91 - —
lithe, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm., lb. .59 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[4] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald., ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, chys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[4] bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs...lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¾- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms...lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[5] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Ammonia nitrate,[1],[6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point, ton.47.50 - —
ordnance, bgs., same basis, ton.50.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .53 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. 19 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, chys., works...lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, chys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .082½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleoate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .83 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[2] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. 90%, bbls., works.....lb. .55 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1],[4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs...lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1],[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.22.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Arecoline hydrobromide, cs...oz.12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, 60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenoust), bots...lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars.....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[7] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l. works..ton.55.00 - —
ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[4] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of bank Miss. N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.35
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....oz. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, flb. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - 2.25
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.50 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots...lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
flb. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.53
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
flb. dms.....lb. 2.79 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.73 - —
flb. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
flb. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.28
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., flb. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphurcarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
flb. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[5] bgs., c.l. works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07¼- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.33 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .82 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.50 - 3.75
80% bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .38 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .32 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungatic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic.....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungatic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungatic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefing root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.63
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.49 - 1.63
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
ASTM Distillation					
IBP	206	266	281	272	202
10%	246	277	290	275	208
20	250	279	292	276	210
30	254	281	294	277	211
40	257	284	296	278	212
50	260	286	298	279	213
60	262	289	302	279	214
70	264	292	306	280	215
80	267	298	314	281	217
90	273	310	326	282	221
FBP	280	346	- - -	293	233
Dry Point	- - -	- - -	354	- - -	- - -
Recovery %	98	98	99	98	98
Residue %	1	1	1	1	1
Loss %	1	1	-	1	1
Gravity °API	45.1	33.8	31.3	33.3	61.4
Saybolt Color	27+	19+	20	19+	30+
Kauri-Butanol Value	63.5	97.3	96.7	94.4	37.5
Aniline Point	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52.5°C
*Modified Aniline Point	33.2°C	11.5°C	7.6°C	10.3°C	- - -
Flash Point (TCC)	Below 60°F	83°F	91°F	81°F	Below 55°F
Copper Corrosion	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

*5cc solvent, 5cc heptane, 10cc aniline

Samples on Request

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
Chemicals
GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works .....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .05¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, Turkey-type, f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles.....lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05⅝- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1785- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Butyl, carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .59 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .20 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- .17
tanks .....lb. .15⅞- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.06
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Caffeine, citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lb. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5] dms., works....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.29 - —
10-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dense, fluffy, dm...lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....rb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.36
bots. .....lb. 2.48 - 2.52
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .66 - .67
Syrian, dewhiskeled, bgs....lb. .58½- .58¾
natural, bgs.....lb. .47¼- .47¾
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.28 - 1.32
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

A *Quality* CATALYST FROM A *Dependable* SOURCE OF SUPPLY . . .

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

$AlCl_3$, purity 98-99% — Iron as Fe 0.10%

BY *Givaudan*

★

Givaudan-Virginia manufactures an anhydrous, high grade aluminum chloride of low iron content especially suitable for Friedel-Crafts reactions, providing a catalytic agent that does not contain titanium tetrachloride, silica or silicon chloride. Available in 75 lb., 300 lb., 600 lb., containers. We shall be pleased to have the opportunity of serving you.

BUY WISELY...BUY GIVAUDAN

GIVAUDAN-VIRGINIA, INC.

330 WEST 42nd STREET · NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvel, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30%, gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imp., bgs., 100 lbs. up, c. and f. lb. .11¼- —
Cassia,[1] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth, bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, crystl., works, flb. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld, E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .55 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers: plants in South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- .0370
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin.....lb. .065 - .0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks, ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .29 - .33
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, crystl., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13¼*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, crystl., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large crystl., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] jars.....lb. .93 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .57
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
Coaltar, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs...lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .23½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,3] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthanate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15¼- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.94 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.79 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - .18½
solution, tanks, works.....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —

Camouflage Needs Alkalies

CAUSTIC POTASH

CHLORINE

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

CAUSTIC SODA

SODA ASH

SODIUM NITRITE

Camouflage is essential . . . billowy clouds obscure ship movements . . . variegated colors effectively conceal installations and personnel . . . Contributing to the production of camouflage materials are Solvay Alkalies and related products . . . for in war as in peace alkalies are indispensable.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[2,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¾- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2610- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2810- —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .2050- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2100- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1950- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Diliseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.65.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns., lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6, cns...lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5, cns...lb. 6.99 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns...lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns...lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns...lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd...lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
443 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80

A RIGHT START FOR RIGHT RESULTS... WITCO STEARATES

The exceptional quality of Witco Stearates, aluminum, calcium, zinc and magnesium, is directly due to the exclusive use of Witco Stearic Acids in their manufacture. Finely graded metallic oxides, processed with these high-test acids, yield an even, fluffy texture and freedom from greasy lumps which make them unexcelled for use in clear, transparent greases, high quality face powders or as water-repelling agents. Write for a sample... it's a right step in the direction of better stearate formulations.

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS
[Formerly Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.]
295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
Boston • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland • Akron • London

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[a] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

542 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
548 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
620 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
570 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
626 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indige, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[e] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .67 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.85 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol Red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[e].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .73 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[i] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .26 - .27
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.21.00 -35.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
kgs, c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anethesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,e] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[5] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842 - —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0748- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 9.75 - 12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15⅜- .16¼
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l. l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

GUM ARABIC

Calcium Lactate Food Grade
Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade
Heavy Calcined Magnesia
Sodium Bisulphite
Zinc Sulfate

MALT SYRUP

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Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515 -.0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565 -.0590
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .30 Nom.
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks

Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks...gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane .....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 oct., tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .08¼- .08½
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .45 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[3] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
Glue, bone, producers, calcium-type, 24 millipoise, 58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
hide, producers,[1,3] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials: inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,3] CP, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Glycerin, dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., l.c.l., lb. .11½- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

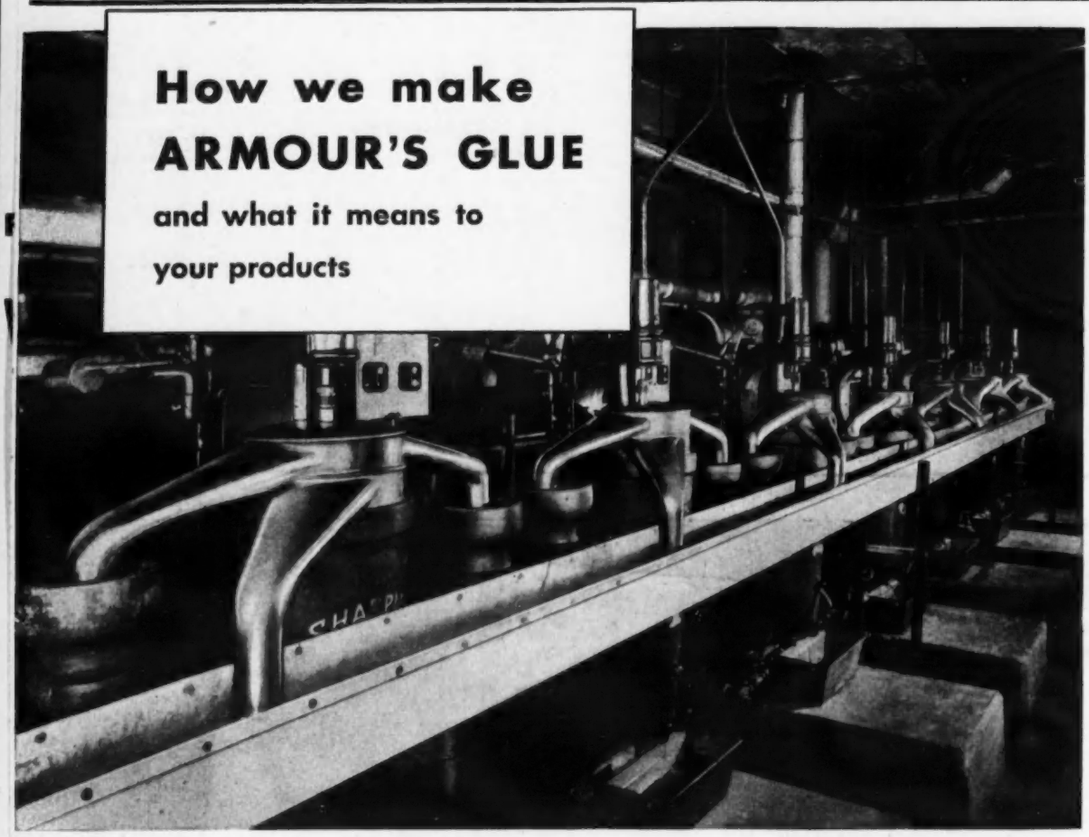
Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Kilchat, Okanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., works...lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis..lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis..lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,3] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,3] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .13 - .13½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21¼- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09½- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅞- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —



How we make ARMOUR'S GLUE

and what it means to your products

These separators remove waste from the glue liquors

This battery of precision separators is what you'd expect to see in a creamery, rather than in a glue factory. But these machines serve a very important purpose in the making of Armour's Glue.

High speed separators . . . each with a precisely-finished 65-vane rotary unit . . . give the best and most thorough means of removing all foreign material from the glue liquors before evaporation. And this is vital...because the glue liquors must be clean, clear and one hundred per cent glue, batch to batch.

An additional guarantee of the glue's purity is found in the care the separators get. Each is steam-washed after *every* operation. And a trained operator is on hand 'round-the-clock to maintain them at peak efficiency.

Glue Purity Pays Off in Your Products

Better glue performance in your products is the end result of this and every other step in the making of Armour's Glue. It's pure, clean, clear and completely uniform from batch to batch. The high jelly strength, viscosity and tensile strength of Armour's Glue are constant characteristics . . . ones you can depend upon in every order you receive.

At present demand for certain grades of Armour's glue is greater than the supply. And while we may be unable to supply exactly the grade you want, we will be glad to discuss your problems with you with a view to suggesting more efficient use of glue that is available.

We suggest you investigate the possibilities of Armour's glue for:

Calcimine	Matches
Barrel Sizing	Abrasives
Container Liners	Printers' Rollers
Textile Sizing	Rubber
Use in Dye Vats	Gummed Tape

Clarification Processes

Glue it for good with Armour's

ARMOUR *Glue* DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

April ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries. ★ 1944

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Lists Novel Uses for Claisen-Type Condensations

Current Literature Reveals Many Promising Fields for Investigation

Serving as the "building blocks" from which an ever-widening variety of organic end products are built, such Claisen condensation products as ethyl acetoacetate, ethyl sodium oxalacetate and ethyl benzoylacetate are now classed among the most war-important chemicals. Recent issues of CHEMICAL NEWS have described the use of these U.S.I. products in the manufacture of critically-important atebrin, and in the synthesis of sulfamerazine, vitamin B_1, dyestuffs, and other products.

The potentialities of the Claisen type of condensation reaction, however, reach far beyond its present use. A quick review of 1943 chemical literature, for example, will reveal 50 or more references to Claisen reactions of significance to many research chemists in the organic field. A few of the more interesting references are summarized here:

Pyrazole compounds. Sodium acetoacetic ester condenses with phenyl isothiocyanate to form the sodium salt of α-carbethoxyacetothioacetanilide. The addition of phenylhydrazine forms the 1-phenyl-3-hydroxy-5-pyrazolone anil. This may be distinguished from its isomer 1-phenyl-3-anilino-5-pyrazolone because with *p*-nitrosodimethylaniline the latter gives a brilliant magenta colored azomenthine dye while the former gives only a dull bluish magenta.

Amino acids. (1) Substituted acetoacetic esters dissolved in 80% H_2SO_4 and treated with butyl nitrite give good yields of α-oximino esters. Upon reduction, these esters give amino acids or esters in 69-89% yield. Among those prepared were α-aminobutyric acid, norvaline, norleucine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, phenylalanine, and *o*-methyltryosine.

(2) The condensation of aromatic diazo compounds with compounds of the alkylacetoacetic ester type may be applied to the synthesis of α-amino acids, derivatives of 5-pyrazolone, esters of cyclic β-keto acids, and cyclic β-keto nitriles. The reaction has been used in the synthesis of alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, and phenylalanine.

(*Continued on next page*)

Butyl Alcohol Used in New Coating Compositions

New compositions containing polyvinyl acetate, suitable both for coating and baking on metals, and for the manufacture of films, are described in a recent patent. The composition includes a melamine-formaldehyde resin which has been heated to affect reaction with a butyl or benzyl alcohol.

A second patent awarded to the same scientists describes another group of coating compositions useful for various admixtures and similar purposes. These compositions comprise polyisobutylene and a melamine-formaldehyde resin which has previously been reacted with butanol.

Chocolate bar in these Army emergency field rations is fortified with vitamin B_1. Synthesis of vitamin B_1 and other war-important compounds are using vast quantities of ethyl formate and other U.S.I. products.

Ethyl Ether Now Available in Quantity

Although huge quantities of ethyl ether are required in the manufacture of smokeless powder, ether production has been maintained at levels which assure availability for other war and civilian uses. As we go to press with this issue of Chemical News, the ether situation is such that U.S.I. can offer the product for sale in quantity.

Important Uses

Because of its excellent solvent properties, ether is widely used as a vehicle for fats, oils, waxes, gums, resins and other materials. It is used in extracting fats and in purifying chemicals by extraction and crystallization. It has been used for many years by the shoe, hat, and textile industries for dry cleaning and spot removal. It is also used as a reagent in the synthesis of several important chemicals.

Although the special precautions necessary in using ether, due to its inflammability and tendency to form oxides, involve some inconvenience, this is far outweighed by its solvent and chemical advantages. Its present availability is serving to accelerate wider utilization of these advantages.

Extracts Vitamin E by Novel Process

A recently awarded patent describes the following process for making concentrated vitamin E products. Soybean oil, or other vegetable oils containing vitamin E are subjected to high-vacuum, unobstructed-path distillation. A fraction is separated containing most of the vitamin E and substantial quantities of the impurities contained in the oil. This fraction is then extracted with a solvent selected from a group which includes ethyl alcohol and ethyl ether. Finally the solvent is distilled off effecting further concentration of the vitamin E.

New Replacement for Alkyd Resins Made Available

Aroplaz 1306 Found Suitable for Wide Range of Interior Coatings

In view of the currently tight situation on phthalic alkyd resins, and the prospect that this situation will continue for the next six months, announcement of a satisfactory substitute has aroused wide interest in the protective coating industry. Cancellation of the small order exemption clause from Order M-139 has also served to quicken interest in the product.

S & W Aroplaz 1306, manufactured under a new process developed by U.S.I., has definitely established itself as a practical alternate for phthalic alkyds. It may be used for all types of interior architectural and industrial coatings, white and colored. In water- and alkali-resistance, and in flexibility, Aroplaz 1306 compares favorably with modified phenolic and maleic resin-and-oil combinations.

Color Retention

Initially very pale, the staining properties of Aroplaz 1306 are so slight that white enamels can be made approaching the whiteness obtained with alkyds. Color retention is similar to maleic resin-and-oil combinations. In gloss and gloss-retention it is superior, in both clear and pigmented films, to many alkyds.

Specifications of Aroplaz 1306 are:

Non-volatile:	75% by weight
Solvent:	25% by weight—Mineral Spirits
Acid Number: (solid resin)	10-20
Color: (75% solids solution)	7- 9 (G-H 1933)
Viscosity: (75% solids solution)	Y-Z1
Viscosity: (when thinned further to 50%-solids with mineral spirits)	E-F
Weight per gallon:	7.9 lbs. (at 20°C.)
Reportable oil content:	66% by weight of non-volatile

Availability

The current raw material situation makes Aroplaz 1306 available for prompt shipment without restriction.

Welcome news for coating manufacturers is the announcement that Aroplaz 1306 is now available without restriction.

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April ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1944

Simple New Color Test Detects Presence of Sulfas

Requiring only hydrochloric acid and ordinary newspaper, a new test promises to fill the need for a quick, simple method of detecting the presence of sulfonamide compounds in urine. Reported in a recent issue of War Medicine, the method requires neither measurement of the reagent nor filtration of the specimen.

The method utilizes the color reaction which takes place between crude cellulose and the arylamine group in the presence of acids. A blank strip of newspaper is moistened with a drop or two of the specimen; then a small drop of dilute hydrochloric acid (1:4) is placed on the moistened area. An immediate color change to yellow or orange indicates the presence of a sulfonamide compound.

Uses Chlorophyll in Air Conditioning

A solution of chlorophyll in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and water is reported in a new patent to have a definite freshening effect when sprayed into the air. The solution may be used alone, or it may also be used in association with formaldehyde.

Corn Protein Plastic Substitutes for Shellac

Zein, the protein extracted from corn, is dissolved in alcohol to form a lacquer-like solution which dries to a hard, tough, continuous film. This film, according to a recent news item, is superior to shellac in water-repellancy and has taken over many applications in which shellac was used before supplies were cut off. Among the many essential war uses in which zein alcohol solutions are employed is the coating of the paper used to wrap vital airplane parts and other equipment for overseas shipment.

The new lacquer is reported to be of relatively low viscosity so that good thickness can be applied in a single coat. In addition to its insolubility in water it is said to possess complete resistance to oils and greases. Films of the new material blush in much the same manner as shellac.

Claisen Condensations

(Continued from preceding page)

Alkylation of ethyl acetoacetate. (1) Potassium tertiary-amyl oxide in *t*-amyl alcohol used as a condensing agent gives ethyl α-isopropylacetoacetate, ethyl α-isobutylacetoacetate, ethyl α,α-diethylacetoacetate, and ethyl α,α-dibutyacetoacetate.

(2) Boron trifluride used as a condensing agent gives ethyl α-isopropylacetoacetate, ethyl α-cyclohexylacetoacetate, tert-butyl α-tertbutylacetoacetate, and ethyl α-benzylacetoacetate from ethyl acetoacetate and the corresponding alcohol or ester.

(3) Quaternary ammonium salts such as benzyldimethylphenyl ammonium chloride or the methiodide gramine (β-dimethyl aminomethylindole) react with the sodium derivative of ethyl acetoacetate to give alkyl derivatives.

Benzoquinoline derivative. β-Napthylamine and acetylacetone form an anil which, upon cyclization with HF unexpectedly gives a linear benzoquinoline. Little has previously been known about this type of compound.

Coumarin derivatives. (1) Ethyl acetoacetate condenses with β-recorcylic acid or its methyl ester, resacetophenone, or similar phenolic compounds in the presence of aluminum chloride to form 5-hydroxy coumarins (otherwise difficult to synthesize) in good yields. For example, 4-nitroresorcinol and ethyl acetoacetate, with $AlCl_3$ form 5-hydroxy-6-nitro-4-methylcoumarin.

(2) Ethyl acetosuccinate condenses with various phenols in the presence of condensing agents such as H_2SO_4, $POCl_3$, P_2O_5, or $AlCl_3$ to form coumarin-3-acetetic acids and their derivatives. For example, resorcinol and ethyl acetosuccinate, in the presence of $POCl_3$ give ethyl 4-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin-3-acetate.

Substituted guanamines. A group of recent paptents describes the use alkali alcoholates as condensing agents in the formation of substituted guanamines. For example, an alkali alcoholate will cause phenyl biguanide to react with ethyl acetate to form 4-N-phenyl-acetoguanamine; or biguanide and methyl laurate to form lauroguanamine.

Thiazolidenopyrimidenes of barbituric acid type. The use of sodium ethoxide in ethanol as a condensing agent for the reaction of substituted malonic ester with 2-aminothiazoline makes possible the synthesis of monosubstituted thiazolidenopyrimidines. These are further alkylated in the presence of alcoholic sodium ethoxide to form the disubstituted compounds which are analogs of barbituric acids such as veronal, neonal, ipral, and phenobarbital.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Paint brushes, in which a new type of synthetic bristle replaces hog bristle, are offered in a range of different sizes and types. New bristles, of cellulose acetate, are said to taper lengthwise and to have exterior channels which tend to hold and feed the paint, instead of the flag ends of natural bristle. **(No. 799)**

U S I

Rubber filters are being used with unusual success on several critically important war jobs, according to information recently released. Filter screens having as many as 6,400 holes per square inch can be compounded to withstand abrasion, high temperatures, strong chemicals. **(No. 800)**

U S I

Chemical-resistant resurfacing, of concrete, wood, or brick floors, is said to be readily accomplished with a new patching compound. Maker states that compound sets up ready for traffic in one hour, is resilient and resistant to chipping, cracking, and wear. **(No. 801)**

U S I

Three new intermediates, useful in the synthesis of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and other organic chemicals are now in commercial production. They are: 3:4 dichlor toluene; 3:4 dichlor benzotrichloride; 3:4 dichlor benzoic acid. **(No. 802)**

U S I

A new series of coatings made of thermosetting resin-base material which cures at 300° F, is said to produce films which are insoluble in practically all organic solvents, vegetable and petroleum oils, acids and alkalies. High salt-spray abrasion, and weathering resistance are also credited to these coatings now being offered for essential war work. **(No. 803)**

U S I

Better bonding of protective coatings to steel and iron surfaces is the stated result of a one-operation treatment with a new surface-conditioner. Product is said to inhibit rusting prior to painting, and to impart a microscopic coating which assures firm, tenacious bonding of paint. **(No. 804)**

U S I

A polyamino salt replacement is offered for use in the production of bouillon, soup, stews, etc. The product is sodium glutamate, and is said to contain many amino acids desirable from flavor and nutritional standpoints. **(No. 805)**

U S I

A wood priming coat, promising superior bonding of high scratch-resistant finishing lacquers to furniture and other objects, is announced as a development which will be available after the war. **(No. 806)**

U S I

A new cleaner, specially formulated for removing gummed labels from plastic glass sheets and parts, is announced. **(No. 807)**

U S I

Protecting concrete as well as brick and stucco surfaces against moisture is reported to be feasible with a new product made of irreversible inorganic gels. The product is said to react with the lime hydrate of the masonry to form a fine, tough, welded-on coating which permits the masonry to breathe, but impedes absorption of water. **(No. 808)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS, RESINS, ANTI-, SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, FREEZE, USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Gum, copal, E. I., unscraped, same basis..lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hirce-Macassar,[3] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs.,same basis..lb. .22⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis...lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis, lb. .12⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅜- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅜- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅜- —
2, bgs., same basis....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23⅛- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gualac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald., ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton.8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,5] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'ables, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50

AMOCO MOTOR OIL
Goes to the front in these special containers.

Service Station at the front

No computing gas pumps . . . no "Clean Rest Rooms" . . . and if you're talking about "free air" you mean a sky swept free from enemy airplanes.

But that's the sort of wartime service station to which Amoco Motor Oil is being delivered today . . . delivered by the efforts of the Navy and the Coast Guard to help maintain the Army's motorized equipment.

And when Amoco Motor Oil travels to the front . . . it travels in specially designed Crown kits . . . about five-gallon steel containers that protect the oil from sea water and sand . . . from rough handling under battlefront conditions.

Supplying those containers to the American Oil Company is one more of Crown Can's wartime jobs . . . one more way an organization that so faithfully served America's peacetime needs is pitching in to help speed victory!

CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★ ★

Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .53
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, N.F., pearls, cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —

Iron sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl triocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07½- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅜- .08
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,8] city, trcs.....,100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .32 - .38
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Lavender flowers, medium, bxs..lb. 80
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,8] (metal) (see paint market)
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb .12½- —
gran. powd. bbls.....lb 13¾- —
Lead arsenate,[1,8] paste, stand., cns., c.l...lb. .05⅝- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 8-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11¼- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 8-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l.....lb. .11¾- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .28 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 85% min., kgs.....lb .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0780- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼-
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate)
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms..lb. .09¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —

Come and Get It
You Sons of Heaven
Through surf and mud, in jungle heat and arctic cold, rust preventatives keep our boys' death-dealing precision instruments at maximum lead-spitting efficiency.
Wool grease is a vital ingredient of many rust preventatives. That's why there's less wool grease for consumer goods.
When this affair with Adolf's Super Race and Tojo's Sons of Heaven is ended — and it's coming fast — Nimco Brand Degras, Lanolin and other grades of wool greases will be available in abundance again.
Lanolin and Wool Greases Help Fight for Victory
BUY WAR BONDS
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America's Largest Suppliers of
LANOLIN • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • Wool Greases
147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, f.o.b. Mitchell, Ind..ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
other points.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., -5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.96
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanated[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0500- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher. l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -35.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .26 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06½- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06½- —
bbls.....lb. .06¾- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Magnesia carbonate, USP, l.c.l., bgs..lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¾-
kgs.....lb. .10¾-
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn. Del. D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide 15%, dms., works...ib. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. containers..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
85-90%, burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15¼
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11¼- 11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¼
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .06 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 -
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .30
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, dom., Calif., bls...lb. .60 - .71
Chilean, bls.....lb. .36½- .37
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brasilian, cs., lb.16.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30% pails.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
50% pails.....lb. 1.79 - 1.81
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 2.62 - —
dms.....lb. 2.49 - 2.51
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.26 - 4.31
dms., kgs.....lb. 4.20 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.36 - 4.41
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).

Bemis MULTIWALL PAPER SHIPPING BAGS . . .

"SEWN WITH BEMIS SPECIAL THREAD, EH? SAY, THIS BAG IS CLOSED AS TIGHT AS A SCOTCHMAN'S POCKETBOOK"
"IT'S A SWELL ADVERTISEMENT.. REGULAR BILLBOARD. AND BEMIS PRINTING MAKES IT STAND OUT ALMOST LIKE NEON LIGHTS"
"BEMIS MAKES ALL TYPES OF MULTI-WALL BAGS — SEWN OR PASTED, VALVE OR OPEN-MOUTH"
Your Brand
"WHEN YOU SEE THE BEMIS BAG-MAKER'S CERTIFICATE, ON A BAG, YOU CAN BET IT EXCEEDS THE CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. PLENTY TOUGH, SURE 'NOUGH"
"IF YOU NEED A REAL WATERPROOF, MOISTUREPROOF BAG, BEMIS HAS IT"
"BEMIS BAGS ARE TAILOR-MADE TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS"

CALL IN THE BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT

Bemis has a staff of Multiwall Paper Bag experts which are at your service whether you are a Bemis customer or not. Call upon us any time you have a troublesome packaging problem. You'll find the Bemis Man an expert on all phases of such problems, whether it be bag design, bag closing equipment, shipping or storing bags. Let him study your packaging operations. He may suggest ways to increase output, lower man power, cut costs or reduce waste. His call will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

BEMIS BAGS

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Peoria, Ill. • East Pepperell, Mass. • Mobile, Ala.
San Francisco, Calif. • Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Ore.

Baltimore • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Denver • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Louisville • Memphis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • New York City • Norfolk • Oklahoma City • Omaha • St. Louis • Salina • Salt Lake City • Seattle • Wichita

BETTER BAGS FOR 86 YEARS

Mercury oxide,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 2.78 - 2.80
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.84 - 1.89
dms. .....lb. 1.77 - 1.79
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divu.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lo. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in...pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 2¾x3⅜ in. pkg.1o.00 - —
silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
Methyl acetone, natural, Group B, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl anthranilate, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 30-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works.lb. .15 - .26
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots ex frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B .....lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .06 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —

3 Things to remember about CALCO Dispersed-Type Ultramarines for Resin-Emulsion Paints!

HERE are just three of the many reasons why you'll find it pays to specify Calco for your water-thinned coatings. But for the whole story—just check your formulas over with a Calco representative.

1 You can introduce a Calco Ultramarine into the emulsion without being ground into the oil phase as is necessary with many inorganic colors.

2 It will give your coatings good brushing characteristics and permanence of finish.

3 So important for interior coatings . . . colors are bright and clean in both light tints and deep tones—from red to green shades.

Calco Dyes Are Better Buys

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½ - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers account..ton.65.00 - —
crushed, same basis.....lb.75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis.. ton.60.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[3,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis.lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, works, ports..ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage,[3] bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[3] bulk, producing plant..unit-ton.2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese.....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[3] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11

O

Oakbark extract,[3,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks.....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[3] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .56 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,3] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-53%, cns....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[3] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
Oil, castor, dehydrated, dms., c.l., lb. .1790- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1830- —
tanks.....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
Sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0535- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,3] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[1,3] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oil, cubeb, USP., cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,3] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lard,[6] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Oil, laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless.....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms.. c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar.....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar.....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[3] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
500 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14¼- .18

STOP MOLD BEFORE IT STARTS!

DOWICIDES CONTROL *Mold Decay Termites*

It may seem a contradiction to try stop an attack before it starts—but th is precisely what the Dowicides do combating the costly ravages of mol decay and termites.

The 17 related Dowicide products a the results of many years' researc Their effectiveness has been prov many times over through successful u in the paper, paint, leather, lumb and textile fields. Added to these pro ucts, Dowicides prevent mold and bo terial growth even under the m severe conditions.

Paints are susceptible to mold attack in vary degrees. But all types of paints have benefi by the use of Dowicide—even where humidi are high and fungus attack is logically pected. Under severest conditions, such as breweries, dairies, and in textile plants, Do cide will prevent mildew growth.

Water soluble paints and alkyd resin emuls paints, because of their protein content, especially vulnerable. Here again, the Do cides have accomplished so much that alm all manufacturers of these paint types employ them for protection. Details of how Dowicides can successfully solve your p mildew problem are available on request.

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Other Dow products for the Paint Industry include: Ethocel Methocel, Styrene, Dowtherm, Phenol and many others.

Dow

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, 200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .34 - .36
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28½- .30½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .32 - .32½
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms.....lb. .1208- .1210
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd, alkali, ret., dms.....lb. .1308- .1310
kettle-bodied, ret., dms.....lb. .1408- .1410
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls..gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Halitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. No prices
Olticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .22 - .23
tanks .....lb. .21 - .21¼
Oleo,[8] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., ½%-3% f.f.a., dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
50% (38% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l .....lb. No prices

Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cs...lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,6] Niger, dms.....lb. .0805- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .06¾- —
330° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .06½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .06¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .12 - —
refd., tanks, dlvd, N. Y...lb.14.64 -15.01
hydrog., tanks, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .1573- .1578
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.10
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 8.05 - —
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Leaf, cns. .....lb. 5.25 - —
Pine,[1,5] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E, gal. .73 - —
tanks, South.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.24 - —

Oil, putty, dms., c.l., Boston, Providence..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
* Extra for bbls, but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] ret. dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .128 - .13
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .138 - .14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1480- .1500
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Sesame,[15] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
ref'd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Oil, sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks...lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
pine, tanks, dlvd. E. cities, gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms...lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63¼
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. .....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .68 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l., gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[5] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1,9] lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1,5] bbls.....lb. .39 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 2 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12¼- —
Molybdate,[1,9] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Halitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .12⅞
Orris root, African, bls.... ...lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.25

A FEW OF OUR

CHEMICALS

YOU SHOULD *Investigate*

THE PRICES ARE *Right* ... THE QUALITY IS OF THE *Highest*

Heliotropine
Amyl Salicylate
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Cyclamal
Cumarin
Vanillin
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Florofix

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Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Paprika,[1] Chilean, bgs.....lb. .30½- .31
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .39½- .40
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .35¾- .38¾
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
good bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33

Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[8] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1645- —
tanks .....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .16
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0530- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis. lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. those for slabs loose. higher than

Paraformaldehyde,[2,8] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, k g s., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, t e c h., lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls .....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[8] ampules, per 100,000 units. 3.25 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[8] CP, bbls. dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665 Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705 Bid
24 bgs.....lb. .0725- .0740
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .30 - .31
sports, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs ..lb. .50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .15½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[8] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala, Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (2) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topas, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, ve. crinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l .....lb .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.35
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 2.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.26
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.23
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —

Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —

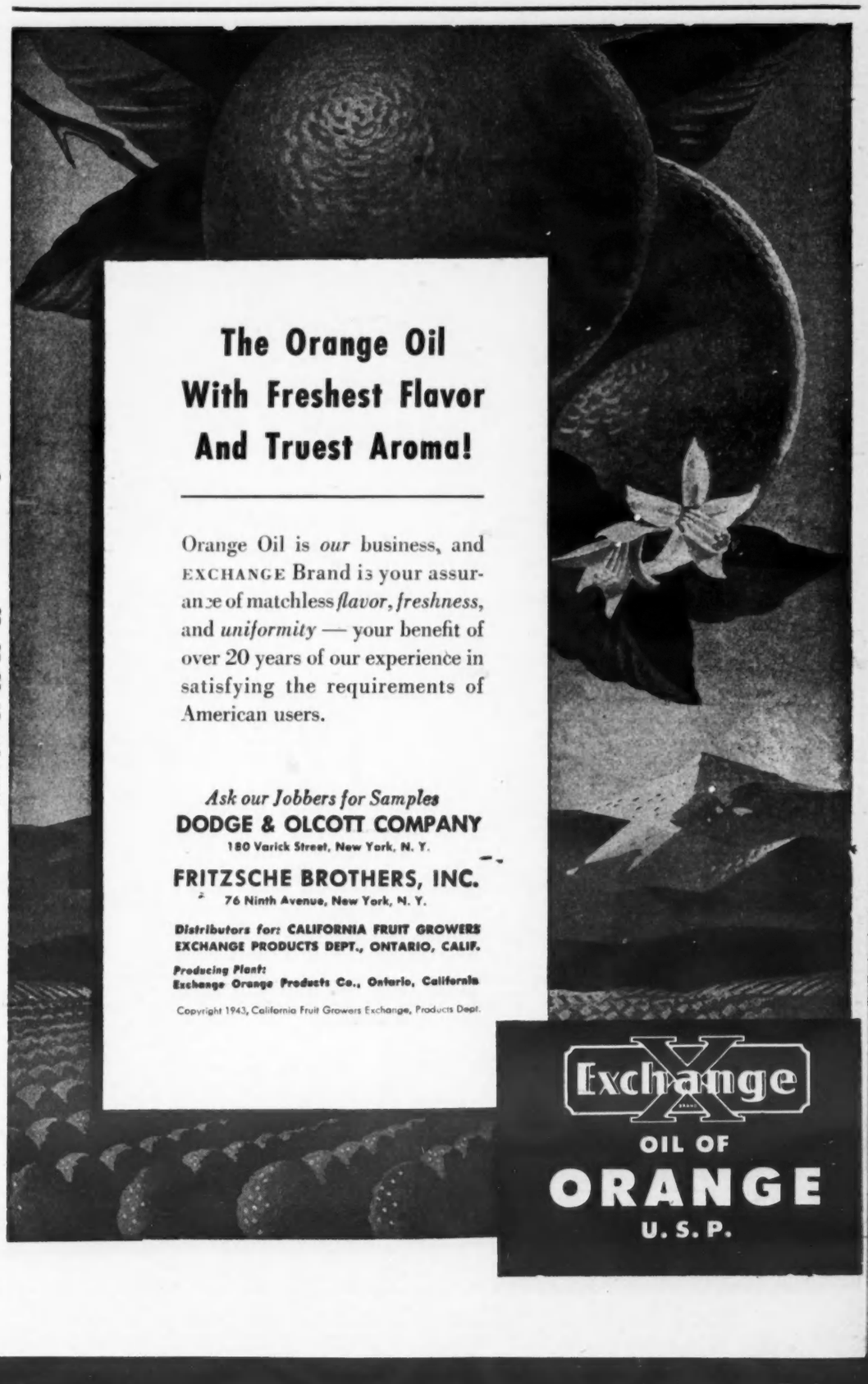
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, California, heavy..bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - .95
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03¾- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .07 - .07⅝
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0705
No. 3.....gal. .06⅞- .07⅛
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07¼
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.89
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.89
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....gal. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles. gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore...gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
gal. .07⅞- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07⅛

Petroleum, mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 165-232 b.r., tanks..gal. .10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (300 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —

Petroleum naphtha, cleaner, tank-wagons, Newark..gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1350- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .126 - —
St Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1,[8] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[8] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8,[8] tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[8] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco...gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —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Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1350-
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540-
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520-
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470-
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07¼
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07½- .08
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,4] 99-92% (cresol 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots..lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib, dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .52½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57½- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,5] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l.....
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. long ton. 2.00 - —
240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 68.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum....short ton. 2.75 - —
66%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.....
long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis.....
short ton. 4.85 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis.....
short ton. 4.95 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis.....
short ton. 5.20 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis.....
short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
Yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
cs.....lb. .28 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .19
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., works.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] kgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24½- .24¾
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works, lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, d.ns., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .16
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .08¼- .08½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6,6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 95%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .35 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, bbl. cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs., bots.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.....
unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis.....
unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular 50-52 K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ref., drums., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
20° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, short ton. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powdr., bbls..lb. .15 - .21
Prices or granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b. Freeport, Tex., frt. equald. with Su. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., divd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd.. 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .16
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04½- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 33% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs., lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.130.00 -135.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USF, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.08 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
works..lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots,
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .83 - —
Red, indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works—lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .38
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.51 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., Easton, Pa..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .006
Para,[6] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14¼- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0246- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.66 - 2.68
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.00
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams..kilo.380.00- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, ozs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.74 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.24 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.37 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.37 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.37 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.37 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.40 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.11 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Wood, F.F., dms., c.l...100 lbs. 3.78 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin,[3] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.41.00 -42.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bgs., f.o.b. Coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bls.....lb. .21½- .22
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs .....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.30
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.6
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 2.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....?..... lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns....lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95

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"Hercules outstanding record in the field of terpene and rosin chemistry was made possible by the teamwork of operating men and a laboratory staffed by industry-minded research chemists, physicists, and chemical engineers. They transformed wood rosin, wood turpentine, and little-known pine oil into an array of purified products, tailor-made for special purposes, that today are indispensable to scores of the nation's leading industries.

"A trip through this splendid laboratory is a thrilling experience. Here one finds superb equipment, equalling the finest of the great American and European universities."

DAVID DIETZ, *Science Editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Author, and Pulitzer Prize Winner*

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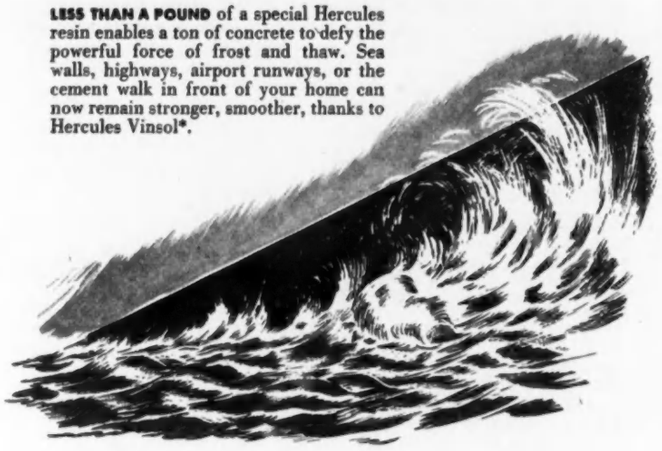

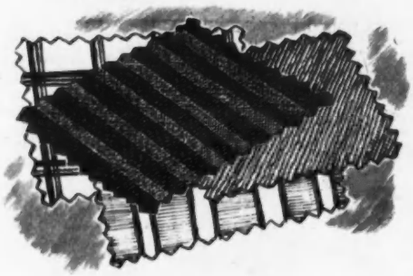

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CONSERVING CRITICAL MATERIALS is but one important contribution of Hercules Poly-pale* resin to varnish resin producers. This polymerized rosin is permitting savings of glycerin and other scarce materials as high as 30% without sacrificing quality.

LONGER LIFE FOR ADHESIVES is but one of scores of product advantages gained with Hercules Staybelite*, another rosin chemical. Its ability to retain a tacky nature indefinitely is important to modern surgical and industrial tapes, masking compositions, and many other adhesives.

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INCORPORATED
936 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE

NI-41

Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .49½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100...lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100...lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100...lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, tres.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[3] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns. 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .95 - .98
Blue, cns.....lb. .97 - .98½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12½
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd., lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Soda aluminate, other uses, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 9.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 56%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°. Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 92°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07⅞
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 1.80 -
Soda bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .39
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic flake, powd., 70%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .06½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅝- .09⅛
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
Lowd., bbls. .....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10⅛
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks dms..lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 -
Soda nitrate, refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pentachlorophenate, crude, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots., per gram. .15 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.53 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.16
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.80
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs..... .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 cns. 4.05 - 4.80
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1 70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
buls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .58 - .62
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 58% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .23
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .31 - .33
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19½- .19⅝
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill red, powd.....lb. .85 - .90
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .17 - .25
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0837- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boll, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08

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Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate. Cowles CRYSTAMET is an exceptionally pure, perfectly white granular sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Excellent solubility, uniformity, chemical stability.

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Storax, cs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .28
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.	lb.	.53 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .16
98%, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .26
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.	lb.	.35 - .37
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.67¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.10 - —
dms.	lb.	1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works	ton.	52.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.	oz.	30.00 - 37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.	lb.	2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.	oz.	.92 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.86 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).		
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).		
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.	lb.	1.35 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins.	lb.	5.00 - 5.20
Sulphathiazole, dms.	lb.	3.00 - —
smaller lots	lb.	3.10 - 3.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.		
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts	long ton.	16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract	long ton.	17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb.		.18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs.	100 lbs.	1.65 - —
c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.		
USP, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03 - .03½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - .07¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works	lb.	.07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.04½- .06
tanks, works	lb.	.04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works	lb.	.13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.08 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.07 - —
stainless, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto.	unit-ton.	.64 - —
Florida	unit-ton.	.50 - .58
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points,	unit-ton.	.55 - .64
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $6.03 per ton.		
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18% 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.		
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida	unit-ton.	.62 - —
South Carolina	unit-ton.	.65 - —
Tennessee	unit-ton.	.74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.		

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.50 -20.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.	ton.	24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks	lb.	.09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose	lb.	.08¾- —
special, loose	lb.	.08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (34% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.		
Tamarind, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .35
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	5.53 - —
Chicago	unit-ton.	5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.i., bulk	unit-ton.	4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.i., bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs.	lb.	.06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.26½- .27½
l.c.l., works	gal.	.28½- .29½
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.30 - .31½
l.c.l., works	gal.	.33 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East	gal.	.32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works	gal.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, East	gal.	.24½- —
Tara, powd.	ton.	135.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.47¾- .48
dms.	lb.	.48¾- .51
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.52¾- .53
South.	lb.	.24½- —
l.c.l., South	lb.	.25 - .26½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14 - —
tanks, South	lb.	.13 - —
pure, dms.	lb.	.85 - .90
alpha (see A).		
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works	lb.	.19½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.	lb.	.06 - .06½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20 - .21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).		
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).		
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works	lb.	12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	2.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams	kilo.	200.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] Spanish, bls.	lb.	.21 - .21½
Thymol, cns.	lb.	2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.	lb	3.85 - 4.19
dms.	lb.	3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).		
Timbo root,[3,6] (see Cube root).		
Tin chloride, anhydrous	lb.	No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Metal,[1,4] Straits	lb.	.52 - —
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resist-ant, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd	lb.	.15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd	lb.	.16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd	lb.	.14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.15 - .15¼
Titanium pigment, barium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 - —
calcium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾- —
magnesium base,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd. l.c.l., ex whse.		
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal.	lb.	.57 - —
smaller pkgs. works	lb.	.65 - 1.50
technical, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.32 - —
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	.80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).		
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96 - —
mixed, dms.	lb.	.36 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° in dms., return	gal.	.33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return	gal.	.34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90 - .92
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb	.80 - .82
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz		.52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works	lb.	.29 - .30½
Triamyl borate, dms., works	lb.	.33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.98 -
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01

When imports of salt cake were cut off by the war in 1939, disaster loomed for the southern kraft paper industry. But Mathieson Research, in anticipation of this crisis, had mated determination with ingenuity to score a bulls-eye — *the creation of Mathieson Synthetic Salt Cake!*

Before the shortage of the natural product materialized, production of synthetic salt cake was in full swing and shipments speeded to the kraft mills. This prevented severe dislocations in manufacture and enabled the industry to proceed at capacity production.

With such discoveries that dovetail into industry's quest for swifter, more efficient production and decreased processing costs, Mathieson Research hits the bulls eye often.

Mathieson
CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC SODA . . . SODA ASH . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS & AQUA . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. drms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, drms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, drms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, drms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½ - —
tanks .....lb. .07¼ - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½ - —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½ - .54½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .40½ - —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .25½ - .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½ - .31½
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .56 - .57
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65 - .75
tanks .....gal. .57 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G ports..ton N.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .28

V

Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, while label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls.. bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).. mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account.....ton.50.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70 insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account.....per ton.50.00 -52.50
liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .05¼ - —
solid, bgs., basis 60% tannin, plus import duty.....per lb. .0515 - —
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½ - .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis.lb. .16½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½ - .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾ - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees',[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½ - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾ - —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½ - —
ref'd, USP. bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½ - —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½ - .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58¾ - .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52¾ - —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .42
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼ - .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .73¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾ - .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½ - .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾ - .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾ - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton...lb. .83¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼ - .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾ - .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).[5]
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½ - .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15½ - .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½ - .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16½ - .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½ - .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½ - .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½ - .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.44 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -16.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.50 - 9.50
99% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½ - .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
rossel, green, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF. bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus., dms. returned, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works...gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. .42 - —

No "sour" note here—

Paint manufacturers who value highly the good reputation of their products, select raw materials with as great care as the maestro of a great orchestra selects his musicians. That is why TITANOX pigments are to be found in so many white and tinted coatings. They never produce a "sour" note. They are reliable.

For example, they are compatible with all types of vehicles, chemically stable and non-reactive. They contribute maximum opacity, whiteness and brightness. They are easy to work with. To the finished paint "symphony" they give exceptional color stability and high resistance to cracking, flaking, checking and peeling. They make for easy brushing.

No wonder that TITANOX pigments are on universal paint programs!

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TITANOX
TRADE MARK

Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, con. tracts,..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
packages, same basis...lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.29 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works...lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs.. works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Zinc arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chloride, USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅔- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .08½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅝- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10⅝- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
Zinc sulphide, barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for April 3.

Imported Tankage, Blood Prices Set

OPD Washington Bureau

American importers of animal feeds have agreed with the War Food Administration to limit the prices they will pay for imported tankage and dried blood to $2.80 per unit and $3.70 per unit, respectively, f.o.b. South American ports, F. H. Thompson of the WFA said April 4.

Mr. Thompson said that the agreement to attempt a voluntary stabilization of the price level was reached at a conference with American importers and other members of the trade in New York last week. About 25 members of the trade were in attendance. No British representatives were at the meeting, he said, but similar steps are being taken by the British government, at the request of WFA, to fix the price which the British importers will pay for these materials at the same price levels.

Mr. Thompson said that prices being paid in South America for tankage and dried blood have been rising steadily for the past year, due to competition between the American and British importers. The extreme shortage of these materials here and in Britain provided the impetus to the American and British importers to outbid each other to gain control of the supplies.

Although the ceilings established on the prices are voluntary, WFA will enforce compliance to the extent of its ability through control over import licenses. British authorities will see to it that its importers comply with the ceilings also by its control over imports.

Trade Briefs

Continental Can Company, this city, has disposed of its plant at Fayette and Oldham streets, Baltimore, to a waste paper company.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's expenditures for plant construction and new equipment have amounted to $137,000,000 since 1941.

Rayonier, Inc., will move its headquarters from San Francisco, Calif., to New York. The transfer is expected to be completed by April 30.

United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck Chemical Division, Naugatuck, Conn., has received the Army-Navy Production "E" Award.

Wilbur F. Howell, secretary of the Robert Gair Company, Inc., New York, has been appointed chairman of the Long Island City Branch of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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A $64,000,000,000 Question

Antitrust-law indictment of a group of carbon dioxide producers by the Federal Trade Commission and of many members of the natural methanol industry by the Department of Justice gives a new, pertinent timeliness to questions quite commonly heard:—Don't the antitrust prosecutors know there is a war going on? Don't they know that the war couldn't go on a day without chemicals? Are they continually picking on the chemical industry just because they don't give a damn what happens to the war?

In none of these cases, from acids to methanol, are the alleged illegalities of recent discovery. From none of them can come substantial public gain. Why, then, is the chemical industry particularly harassed to the immediate detriment of its essential war efforts?

—O-P-D—

Adequate National Income

Among the popular pastimes in the universal program of postwar prognosticating none spreads more widely among the specially wise in politics and economics than the estimating, progressively upward, of the size of national income which will be necessary to support the people in the days of peace in the manner to which they—some of them—have become accustomed under the spotty profitableness of war. At the present stage, no estimate of less than double what the total was at most before 1943 gets more than fleeting consideration.

There are a dozen ways in which the prophets declare that the perpetuation of high-income standards of living can be assured. Most of these look to bigger profits; a few start with the sounder premise of bigger production; here and there is a deeper looker declaring that the only satisfactory basis of better living is broader employment. All the prophets have yet to arrive at a definite schedule for the operation of their plans.

Employment is basic, for that alone supports consumption, as well as production. It is most encouraging to hear in Congress even the lone voice of a single lawmaker opposing employment insurance schemes on the grounds that they foster unemployment. But, who is to provide the employment necessary to the production of a national income of a couple of hundred billions? Manufacturing industry cannot carry that load alone. The distributive division of business always has been excessively costly because too many people were engaged in its functioning. Agriculture is full of possibilities if its leaders, and particularly its politico-economic (accent on the first half of the compound word) advisers, will but grasp the full significance of the philosophy that production, and not price, is the better basis of profit.

To build the national income to a bigger size—and to a closer texture—there must be correlation, coordination, and cooperation, with all the shades of differences which the meanings of these words have, among the three elements of business—ownership, management, and labor—comprising all branches of business—farm, bank, factory, store, carrier, and all. And government has the hardest task of all—that of so restraining the extraordinary ambitions of its individual components that there shall be furtherance, not hindrance, of the potentialities of all business to do good.

These things are obvious. It is time that the generalization of their respective duties be reduced to a definite plan by both government and business.

—O-P-D—

Field for Incentive Taxation

There is potential employment for several millions of persons in a field that does not get from politicians or economists the attention which it deserves. This field is almost fallow at the present time, suffering particularly from the pay-appeal of warjobs. It never was pushed to half its potentiality for the simple, albeit overlooked reason that it lacks the incentives for the employer which attend the hiring of workers for jobs in production or distribution or other business operations.

The field of employment to which the foregoing pargraph applies is that which, for want of a better name, is generally referred to as that of domestic help. It comprises employment in primary domestic service, that is, at household tasks; in stables and other seats of animal husbandry engaged in not for profit; as drivers and attendants of motorcars; as gardeners and in the dozens of lesser jobs on landed estates; in the operating of game preserves and similar nonprofit undertakings. The reasons why this field falls far short of its possibilities are (1) the employer gets no profit from what he invests in an employee; (2) because it is a nonprofit investment, this expenditure is not a deductible cost under the income-tax law. Strangely enough, if a man pays ten people to work in his business and the result is without profit to him, he is still permitted to deduct the pay of the ten from his income-tax base. The income tax is not always a profit tax.

Government can do a big job, a good job toward providing employment by permitting employers of domestic help to deduct what they thus invest in the giving of employment—and the preventing of governmental expenditures for made work. The incomes of the employees would be taxed, of course, as all incomes should be, the tax preferably being withheld by the employer—again as it should be with reference to all income taxes.

Any investment to provide employment should be deductible from taxable income. Employment is the greatest postwar need this country will face. Business is not big enough to do the whole job. Businessmen are willing to help in individual operations. They have millions of jobs to offer. Among the ways in which incentive taxation can help the national welfare, none is more promising, more deserving than is the tax-exempting of income spent to provide employment.

—O-P-D—

Opening Door to Government

Of all the many things that business does to invite government meddling and usurpation none is more disastrous than leaving to government to do what business should do for itself. And in that mess of thoughtless abdication, nothing stands out with more conspicuous lack of logic and reason than the clamor that the Office of Price Administration enforce State fair-trade laws.

The trouble is that, in its application of the GMPR scheme to the suppression of price-hoisting, OPA places the ceiling of a dealer at the level of his prices at the two-year-old base period whether or not he was selling at prices lower than those set up by a producer or other proprietor of branded goods under the fair-trade law of his State. The argument is that, under this policy, OPA fosters price-cutting which is statutorily illegal.

That argument is specious. The fair-trade laws are not mandatory statutes; they are permissive. Enforcement of their provisions, when a proprietor has taken advantage thereof, is not a matter of public prosecution; it is wholly for private litigation. The price-protecting proprietor must see to it that his contracts under a fair-trade law are observed by any and all resellers of his wares; whether they have entered into such contracts or not, the remedy of the law is applicable.

If a proprietor, by appropriate court action, has enjoined a dealer from cutting under his fair-trade-law price floor, OPA has stated its policy to permit the enjoined dealer to sell at the price which the law has imposed at a level higher than that under the GMPR scheme. That is as far as the price-ceiling agency can be expected to go. Its province does not comprise the policing of the preserves of a proprietor of branded goods. Its job is to set price ceilings. Specifically it has no authority to lay a price floor.

The fair-trade law is a price-protecting weapon for the hands of business, to be used only by those who have a proprietary right in a branded commodity or who may evidently be damaged otherwise by violation of the contractually implemented wishes of such a proprietor. A large part of business worked long, hard, and seriously to get the protection-permitting provisions of the fair-trade law. Their pleas take on a hollow sound when they fail to take advantage of the law's authority. When they demand that government take over the doing of that with which they are statutorily entrusted, it must be concluded that they have nothing worth protecting from politicians, or from price-cutters.

CITRIC ACID AS AN AID IN SAVING HUMAN LIVES

The dramatic story of the lives saved among our battle casualties by means of blood plasma is too well known to need repeating. It may not be, however, a matter of common knowledge that Sodium Citrate, produced from Citric Acid, is used in preparing every pint of this life-saving plasma.

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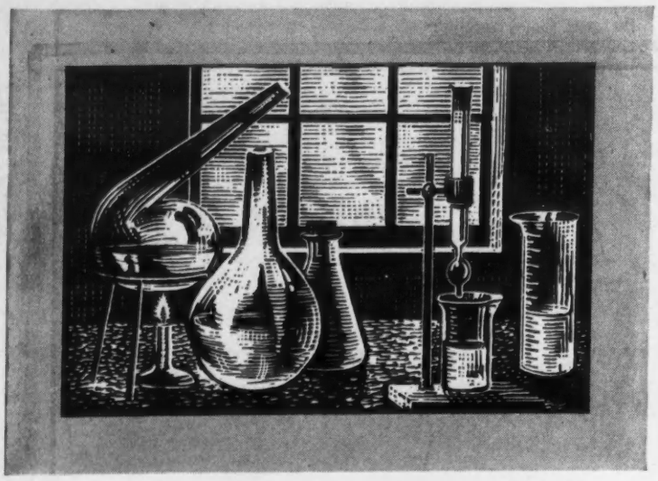

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Heavy Chemicals

An unusually active call for contract deliveries was responsible for most of the week's movement of heavy chemicals. There was plenty of demand for additional tonnage but the material was not available. Every effort was made to maintain output against a shrinking amount of manpower but there was little doubt that the tension was increasing. The most difficulty was reflected in the packing and shipping units of producing plants where a shuffling of labor from plant to distribution has been taking place. Demand for deliveries of soda ash, soda caustic and sulphuric acid was exceedingly heavy and it was necessary to do considerable shopping to find any sizable additional lots. Soda silicate high test was in active demand for export while inquiry for Mexico and South America was broadening for miscellaneous chemicals.

Antimony chemicals revealed an easy supply condition and this was also noted in some of the ammonias. The potash chemicals were short with producers pushed to handle demand. Calcium chlorinde and copper sulphate revealed a healthy supply situation. Copper restrictions were eased by WPB for some uses and tinplate inventories were relaxed. OPA announced a ceiling on book matches. The government's stockpile of phosphorous seemed to be held well intact.

Sales in February of 13 wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census amounted to $590,000. They showed a decline of 9 percent from the preceding month and a gain of 13 percent over February 1943. Inventories were down 2 percent from those recorded in January.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 88.0 in the week ended April 1, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 90.3 in the previous week and 88.6 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are made by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Ammonia. — Excess inventories amounting to 4,360 pounds of carbonate and 150,000 pounds of aqua were offered by Redistribution Division of WPB.

Ammoniac Sal.—Small lot inquiries reached the market in fair volume and were readily satisfied from a favorable supply situation. Demand was more of a general character and not confined to any specific industry.

Copper.—Restrictions on the use of copper and copper base alloys in sterilizer equipment have been eased by WPB. These materials may now be used in all types except non-pressure instrument sterilizers. Relaxation of restrictions will result in better instruments and save manpower.

Copper Sulphate.—Some excess inventory stock was offered for sale by Redistribution Division of WPB. This included 9,000 pounds of crystals and 66,500 pounds of powdered.

Manganese Chemicals.—No improvement in the supply situation of sulphate could be noted. Demand remained above the supply limit and shipments were necessarily below schedules. Chloride, anhydrated, was not as active as noted a few months ago, although some material was reported moving for dye, battery and fertilizer compounds. The supply was ample to meet requirements while the carlot price was quoted steady on the basis of 15c. a pound, works. Dioxide was also in adequate supply with orders being filled as rapidly as manpower would permit. This material found an outlet as a base for paint driers with some going to the battery, bleach and ceramic industries. Sales or deliveries of 500 pounds or less of either metallurgical manganese ores or chrome ores will be exempted from price control, beginning April 15, the OPA ruled.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.6	169.6	170.6	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Phosphorus. — Demand for government use did not appear to be quite as urgent as formerly noted. According to reports, a huge stockpile is intact for military use. The supply situation seemed a trifle easier with the movement strictly under WPB regulation. As a sidelight, Office of Price Administration has placed a specific ceiling on prices for resale book matches with non-commercial designs on the cover. Excluded are design specially imprinted for one particular customer. Retail stores have a ceiling of 14c. per caddy of 50 books, while on sales by chain stores and supermarkets the ceiling is 13c. or two caddies for 25c. Manufacturers' prices are $3.60 per case except in the West Coast area, where they are $3.75 per case.

Soda Ash.—Demand has kept far enough beyond the producing limit to prevent any relaxation from the markets' former tight position. Increased output in some of the major consuming industries has stimulated the call for deliveries and prevented any reserve stocks from accumulating.

Soda Caustic.—Producers were not able to improve their position to any substantial degree owing to a broader demand that developed for home and export requirements. Dry varieties were definitely scarce while the tied-up position of tankcars has forced some delay in liquid shipments.

Soda Nitrite.—Some business reported for meat packers but demand from the dye industry has fallen off as manufacturers are not making the dyes to any great extent that require nitrite. The supply situation was reported satisfactory.

Soda Phosphate, Monobasic.—A lot of 4,300 pounds was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Tin.—Inventory restrictions on acceptance of tinplate for the manufacture of cans in the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Utah have been relaxed to permit can manufacturers to accept deliveries of material that will be needed to be put into process within 90 days of acceptance WPB announced. This action which is effective until September 30, is taken because of the seasonal nature of the West coast packing industry.

Acids

Hydrofluoric.—Anhydrous remained in active demand for use in the manufacture of high-octane gasoline. Shipments were reported heavy enough to hold down the supply for other uses. Firm conditions current in the basic grade were reflected in the other varieties of this acid.

Oxalic. — Consuming demand has been kept above the production level and the supply position was not accorded any particular easement. Odd lots of material occasionally reached the market but the situation could be described as a tight affair. Producers are behind contract schedules and as previously stated buyers can get supplies if they are not in a hurry.

Sulphuric.—While the movement of ordnance acid has relieved the market tension at some consuming points in the South, local buyers found a definite shortage of commercial material. Any stock available at the beginning of the month has passed into consuming hands and the breach between demand and supply has broadened. The call from the high-octane gasoline makers has not relaxed and contract deliveries to other consuming industries have been full, leaving no lapover for market use. The best kind of buying orders were in the market but were unfilled at the close.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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SULPHUR CHLORIDE
BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
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CARBON BISULPHIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER
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Insecticides

Aside from pyrethrum and rotenone, the supply situation for insecticides and fungicides appeared quite satisfactory. Conditions could be clarified to a greater degree if the extent of export and government requirements were made known. The general movement has broadened but shipments have not been spectacular. Deliveries of copper chemicals have improved but there was no particular increase in shipments of calcium arsenate to the South where it had been hoped that cotton planters would enter their orders early in order to avoid possible bottlenecks later in the season.

Cryolite supplies were reported adequate to meet extensive use both alone and in sulphur mixtures. Demand for sulphur for dusting has not shown much activity so far. Initial inquiries reached the market last week and a substantial increase in buying interest is anticipated later in the month. Nicotine stocks should prove ample to meet the season's wants unless the government grabs off a bigger chunk than usual. The supply of paradichlorobenzene did not look too promising. Consumption has gained substantially as a household necessity for moth prevention and material has continued to move out as rapidly as produced. Experimental work in laboratories is being conducted on an elaborate basis and several new insecticides will probably be placed on the market shortly after the war.

Dow Opens Branch Office in Detroit

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has opened a branch office in Detroit. Walter J. Truettner, actively associated with the Dow Magnesium Corporation since February, 1942, heads the new office. He has resigned his position as secretary of the Maryville plant to take over his new duties in Detroit.

W. J. Truettner

Ralph B. Ehlers, who has been with Dow firm for eight years and assistant chief engineer of Dow Magnesium Corporation since 1942, will be located at the new office in charge of magnesium distribution and service in southeastern Michigan. Other members of the Detroit office will be Paul M. Jensen, in charge of plastics, and Fielding H. Yost, jr., in charge of industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Made General Manager

Chidnoff

Frank Howard has been appointed general manager of the Millmaster Chemical Company. Mr. Howard joined the company two years ago. He has been affiliated with the chemical industry for eighteen years, having formerly been connected with the General Chemical Corporation and Livingston & Southwarth, Inc.

Kiln Burned
HARDWOOD CHARCOAL
Now Available at
$32 PER TON BULK BASIS
f.o.b. Argyle or Meta, Missouri, or Baron, Oklahoma. (Our Option)
PAPER BAGS, $4.00 Per Ton Over Bulk
BURLAP BAGS, $5.50 Per Ton Over Bulk
Lump, Granular, Powdered
Subject to allocation by War Production Board.
Prices subject to change without notice
ALABAMA CHARCOAL CO.
Division of
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

COBALT OXIDE SULPHATE HYDRATE ACETATE
CERAMIC COLOR AND CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 1000 13th St., New Brighton, Pa.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE
INTERNATIONAL SELLING CORP.
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CROTON
SODIUM NITRITE
POTASSIUM NITRATE • SODIUM NITRATE • BORAX • BORIC ACID
SODIUM NITRITE • POTASSIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC SODA
SODA ASH • SODIUM PERBORATE • CUROSALT (for curing meat)
WELDING FLUXES • FLAMEPROOFING COMPOUNDS • SPECIAL
PRODUCTS USED IN REFINING AND CASTING OF MAGNESIUM AND ALUMINUM
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ESTABLISHED 1838
CROTON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
57 COMMERCE STREET, BROOKLYN, 31, N. Y. PHONE MAIN 5-2410

FEA Modifies Control On Brazilian Shipments

OPD Washington Bureau

A modification of export controls over shipments to Brazil to require that "preference request recommendations" need accompany license applications in only a relatively few selected chemicals, coal and coke, steel, iron and iron products, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous minerals, rubber and rubber products, and wood manufacturers has been announced by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Effective April 1, exporters were notified, all commodities except those in tight supply have been removed from the decentralization procedure. In addition, FEA announced that import recommendations are no longer needed with applications to export certain metal products to Colombia and Venezuela.

The modification is designed primarily to increase the flexibility of export operations to meet rapidly changing conditions. It was pointed out, however, that although the commodities in question will no longer require import recommendations, "they will continue to be subject to quantity and other limitations of the War Production Board and other agencies."

The chemicals exempted from the modification and still must be accompanied by import recommendations are:—

Ammonium sulphate, anilin oil and salts, citric acid, lead arsenate, paris green, white arsenic, copper sulphate, cresols, xylenols, cresylic acid, formaldehyde, hexamethylenetetramine, phenol, alkyd plastics, acrylic plastics, vinyl plastics, potash salts, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate, potassium chromate and bichromate, sodium chromate and bichromate, and sodium phosphates.

Greater New York Fund To Open Drive April 18

More than 1,200 leading representatives of commerce, industry, finance, the professions, labor, as well as social agency executives, public officials and other distinguished citizens, will gather at a dinner at the Hotel Astor April 18 to launch the 1944 Campaign of the Greater New York Fund. Keynoted around the slogan, "In War or Peace, New York Cares for Its Own," the campaign aims to raise a minimum of $4,500,000 in behalf of 403 voluntary hospitals, health and welfare

Acid Cleaning in Food Plant Sanitation

Consult

THE REX CO.

Division of

P. W. Bonewitz Chemical Co.

BURLINGTON, IOWA

Makers of **MIKRO-SAN**

HOW TO SPOT TWO 100% DEPENDABLE CHEMICALS

Just look for these Identifying Insignia:

LIQUID Sulfur Dioxide BY ANSUL*

LIQUID Methyl Chloride BY ANSUL*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. OP-4-44

ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

EASTERN OFFICE: PHOLI, PENN.

Wins Scientific Prize

Dr. Arthur C. Cope, associate professor of chemistry in Columbia University, was chosen as the 1944 recipient of the American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry. Dr. Cope was cited for outstanding research in organic chemistry.

H.B. Hobbs to Leave Victor Chemical May 1

Harley B. Hobbs, sales and advertising manager for the Victor Chemical Works, resigns this post effective May 1, to become associated with Cruttenden & Eger, advertising agency, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Hobbs has had twenty-three years of service with Victor Chemical. In his new connection, Mr. Hobbs will devote his time to advertising and promotion in the chemical, pharmaceutical, and food fields.

Diamond Alkali Adds To Research Staff

Dr. John Meiler and Lewis Welshans have joined the research department of the Diamond Alkali Company, according to J. M. Avery, vice-president in charge of that division. Dr. Meiler will be in charge of the research department's work in the wood chemical field, and will have offices at Painesville, Ohio. For the ten years he had been director of the plastic division of the Marathon Paper Mill Company, Rothschild, Wis., and prior to that with the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, doing research on iron, steel and plastics.

Mr. Welshans will supervise the department's activities involving magnesium oxide and magnesium derivatives, with offices at Painesville, Ohio. For the ten years he had been with the Standard Lime & Stone Company, Baltimore, Md.

Trade Briefs

John D. East has been appointed director of the newly created bureau of relations of the Air Reduction Company.

L. D. Tompkins, deputy rubber director, will continue with his duties in the Office of the Rubber Director after taking a brief rest.

Filter papers for large-scale operations are shown by sample and concisely described in bulletin No. 66 just issued by the Carl Schleicher & Schuell Company, 116 West Fourteenth street, New York 11.

Laundex Chemical Company is the firm name under which Ioeda M. Auerbach and Rose M. Auerbach have published a certificate that they are conducting business at 4718 South Main street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Arthur R. Goldblatt, of Henry Kelly Trading Company, exporters-importers, left Brownsville, Tex., recently on a tour of the company's offices and agencies in Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

Diseases resulting from metallic fumes, allergic diseases, silicosis, and other dust diseases would be compensatable in death or partial disability under an amendment (S.I. 1086) to the State workmen's compensation law pending in the New York legislature.

MODIFIED ALKALI

55% CAUSTIC SODA 45% SODA ASH

(Drums of 350 lb. net)

TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - ALCOHOL

CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc., 120 Greenwich St., NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

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Manufacturers of

LIGHT CALCINED MAGNESIA

FOR NEOPRENE COMPOUNDING

Recently expanded facilities permit offering of light Magnesium Oxide suitable for synthetic rubber compounding. Prompt shipments. Write or wire.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SAINT LOUIS • MICHIGAN

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE

- Grade A—Fine crystals . . . Guaranteed not less than 99% pure
- Grade B—Medium crystals—97½% pure

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

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FORMIC ACID

85% AND 90% STRENGTHS

Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

Another Pittsberg Product

REFRIGERANTS

Stocked by Leading Refrigeration Jobbers

METHYL CHLORIDE

METHYLENE CHLORIDE

SULFUR DIOXIDE

KINETIC CHEMICALS "FREON 12"

(Sales Agents)

We invite your inquiry on other chemicals

MANUFACTURED BY PITTSBERG CHEMICAL CO.

3100 EAST 26TH STREET, VERNON, CALIF.

WE BUY AND SELL SURPLUS CHEMICALS

20 Years of Service

Act Now— IF YOU HAVE EXCESS RAW MATERIALS— WHILE WE CAN STILL PAY GOOD PRICES FOR YOUR SURPLUS STOCKS OF—

OILS CHEMICALS WAXES GUMS

DRUGS SOLVENTS COLORS BY-PRODUCTS

BARCLAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

75 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

WOrth 4-5120

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

. . . Barrett lists below its current prices for Cresols, Cresylic Acids and Xylenols.

CRESOLS

	Tank cars	Carloads Returnable Drums	Less Carloads Returnable Drums
No. 1 Meta Para—less than 2°C Boiling range	11½¢ lb.	12¼¢ lb.	12¾¢ lb.
No. 2 Meta Para 2° to 3°C Boiling range	10½¢ lb.	11¼¢ lb.	11¾¢ lb.
No. 3 Meta Para 3° to 4°C Boiling range	9¾¢ lb.	10½¢ lb.	11¢ lb.
No. 4 Special Cresol Distilling 50% at above 198°C and completely within 4° to 8°C	9½¢ lb.	10¼¢ lb.	10¾¢ lb.
No. 5 Special Cresol distilling at least 50% below 198°C	10¢ lb.	10¾¢ lb.	11¼¢ lb.
No. 6 Special Cresol distilling less than 50% at 198°C and 98% at under 208°C. Total range more than 8°C	9¢ lb.	9¾¢ lb.	10¼¢ lb.
No. 7 Cresol U.S.P.	10¢ lb.	10¾¢ lb.	11¼¢ lb.
No. 8 Cresol distilling 50% at above 198°C and less than 98% at 208°C	8¾¢ lb.	9½¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
No. 9 Special Tricresylphosphate grades	75¢ gal.	81¢ gal.	83¢ gal.
No. 10 Ortho Cresol, 30.4°C Min. M.P.		17½¢ lb.	18¢ lb.
No. 11 Ortho Cresol, 29°C Min. M.P.		16½¢ lb.	17¢ lb.
No. 12 Ortho Cresol, 24°C. Min. M.P.	13¼¢ lb.	14¢ lb.	14½¢ lb.

CRESYLIC ACIDS

No. 1. Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 204°C or higher and total distillation range of over 9°C	75¢ gal.	81¢ gal.	83¢ gal.
No. 2 Cresylic Acid distilling 50% at 210°C or higher with a total distillation range of 7° to 9°C:—			
(a) Distilling more than 75% at 215°C	81¢ gal.	87¢ gal.	89¢ gal.
(b) Distilling less than 75% at 215°C	75¢ gal.	81¢ gal.	83¢ gal.

XYLENOLS

No. 1 Xylenols distilling completely within range of 5° to 7°C	12¢ lb.	12¾¢ lb.	13¼¢ lb.
No. 2 Xylenols distilling completely within 5°C, M.P. under 58°C	14¢ lb.	14¾¢ lb.	15¼¢ lb.
No. 3 Xylenols with M.P. of 58°C or over	17¢ lb.	17¾¢ lb.	18¼¢ lb.

FLOTATION ACID

FIA	70¢ gal.	76¢ gal.	78¢ gal.

F.O.B. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Newark, N. J., Follansbee, W. Va., and Indianapolis, Ind. Drums returnable at seller's expense. Non-returnable steel barrels 5¢ per gallon or ½¢ per lb. higher than returnable drum schedule. Non-returnable steel barrels are supplied at returnable drum prices for west coast shipment.

None of the above standard grades of cresol or cresylic acid will contain more than 20% of phenol. For mixtures containing higher percentages of phenol, prices will be quoted on request.

SEPARATED META AND PARA CRESOLS

	Carloads Steel Barrels	Less Carloads Steel Barrels
Meta Cresol, 80–82%	16¢ lb.	17¢ lb.
Meta Cresol, 70–75%	14¢ lb.	15¢ lb.
Meta Cresol, 60–70%	11¾¢ lb.	12¾¢ lb.
Para Cresol, 98–100%	40¢ lb.	41¢ lb.

CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS

	Fibre Drums
Parachlorometacresol	88¢ lb.
Chlor Symmetrical Xylenol	88¢ lb.

F.O.B. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., containers included and not returnable.

IMPORTED TAR ACIDS

The following grades of British Tar Acid are made available to us through Defense Supplies Corp. and are offered F.O.B. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., at prices controlled by OPA Regulation No. M-37.

Designation	Quality
ADF Cresylic Acid Grade A	Distills approximately 75% at 215°C with 99.5–100% Tar Acid content.
ADF Cresylic Acid Grade B	Same distillation as Grade A but 99–99.5% Tar Acid content.
ADF Cresylic Acid Grade C	Same distillation as Grade A but 98–99% Tar Acid content.
ADF Cresylic Acid Grade D	Same distillation as Grade A but 97–98% Tar Acid content.
Low Boiling Cresylic Acid Grade A	Distills 75% at substantially below 215°C and 99.5–100% Tar Acid content.
Low Boiling Cresylic Acid Grade B	Same distillation as Grade A but 99–99.5% Tar Acid content.
Low Boiling Cresylic Acid Grade C	Same distillation as Grade A but 98–99% Tar Acid content.
Low Boiling Cresylic Acid Grade D	Same distillation as Grade A but 97–98% Tar Acid content.
High Ortho Content Cresol (45–75%)	Cresol with 45–75% Ortho Cresol content.
High Ortho Content Cresol (75–90%)	Cresol with 75–90% Ortho Cresol content.
High Meta Content Cresol Grade 1	Cresol with 40–45% Meta content and Ortho Cresol content of 10–15%.
High Meta Content Cresol Grade 2	Cresol with 49–51% Meta content and 6–8% Ortho content.
High Meta Content Cresol Grade 3	Cresol with 52–53% Meta content and 6–8% Ortho content.
High Boiling Acids Grade A	Distills at least 80% above 220°C and at least 5% above 250°C with 98–100% Tar Acid content.
High Boiling Acids Grade B	Same as Grade A but with 95–98% Tar Acid content.

Note: Our ability to supply any particular grade of imported acid is subject to receipts from abroad.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

TERMS:—Net cash 30 days from date of invoice.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

War requirements continue to take the majority of coaltar by-products actively, holding the derivatives in tight supply. Labor shortages in producing plants also are reported to be holding the output of intermediates and similar materials somewhat below previous peak volumes. Creosote oil remains the easiest coaltar by-product as regards supply.

Production of by-product and beehive coke during February amounted to 5,992,337 net tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. While this amount represented a decrease of 336,602 tons compared with January, the daily rate of production was said to have been 1.2 percent larger. During February, 63 new by-product ovens were put into operation, adding 720 tons to the daily coking capacity of the industry.

The Solid Fuels Administration on March 29 specified that orders for by-product and other special purposes coal must contain the information requested in section 602.174 (a) of SFA War Regulation 10, regardless of method of transportation.

Operations in the steel industry during the week beginning April 3 were scheduled at 99.5 percent of ingot capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The rate is equivalent to a production of 1,782,300 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week, the production rate was at 99.1 percent of capacity; one month earlier at 95.8 percent; and one year earlier at 99.6 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Movement into production of synthetic rubber, high-octane gasolines and other essential materials continues heavy, although a leveling off in demand is reported, with the thought expressed that consuming activities are now operating at planned or labor capacity. Quotations show no change.

Carbazole.—Steady price structure being maintained by active demand for important applications.

Coaltar.—Supply gradually assuming more comfortable aspect as coking of coal continues at an active pace. Schedule of prices steady.

Creosote Oil.—Call for wood preserving purposes remains dull because of labor shortages in lumber collecting areas and in processing plants. Supplies continue ample overall, with certain regions reported easier than others. Quotations unchanged.

Cresylic Acid.—Domestic material continues actively sought, particularly because of its price advantage. Stocks of imported material are holding their comfortable size, current withdrawals being counterbalanced by arrivals under Defense Supplies Corporation arrangements. Quotations of both domestic and imported varieties exhibit firm tones.

Naphthalene.—Phthalic anhydride production continues to hold naphthalene supplies in a tight position. Production of naphthalene during 1944 amounted to 101,372,893 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of this figure, 45,978,949 pounds were of 76° to 79° purity, 11,050,194 pounds of the 74° to 76° purity, and 44,343,750 pounds of the less than 74° type. Overall production in February, 1944, was declared to have totaled 9,569,037 pounds; and in January, 9,863,175 pounds.

Phenol.—Price schedule steady. Total current output continues of more than sufficient size to cover consumption under WPB allocations. Demand for the material is reported as actively maintained, with the opinion advanced that expansion is unlikely because of labor restrictions in the resin molding and other fields of application.

Picolines.—Alphapicoline continues to move briskly into the plants of regular users. Call for betapicoline for the manufacture of vitamin compounds shows no abatement. Gammapicoline supplies are holding their tight aspects on demand for essential purposes. The quotations of all three picolines show no change.

Tar Acid Oil.—Demand characterized as good, although not placing a burden on production facilities or supplies. Manufacture several fold the current rate is said to be possible if call for material should warrant. Price structure steady.

Toluol.—Demand and supply positions continue with practically no change, with coaltar material moving principally into production of aviation engine fuels, and petroleum material supplying munition requirements. Substantial quantities of petroleum toluol are also going into high-octane gasolines and essential war and civilian requirements, the latter in accordance with WPB allocations. Active demand is sustaining the firm market tone.

Xylol.—Shipment for war production leaves little for civilian purposes. Quotations show no change.

Chicago, Apr. 7.—Trade in coaltar bases is in steady volume, with undertone remaining firm and demand for more advanced requirements still active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, same basis, 28c. per gallon; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol. — Moving actively from producing plants, with orders for normal quantities being filled promptly. Market steady.

Cyclohexanone. — Supplies remain tight on requirements for essential products. Quotations unchanged.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Steady price schedule maintained by satisfactory call for material.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Production limited by plant manpower problem. Supplies tight. Quotations show no change.

Benzoic, Technical. — Demand continues active. Tight supply position sustaining firm price structure.

Cleve's. — Call from representative consumers holding market tone steady.

Fumaric.—Use in resin manufacture reported to be showing gradual, satisfactory expansion. Quotations unchanged.

H. — Demand for dye manufacture continues heavy. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Malic.—Limitation of basic material and production personnel keeping supplies tight. Quotations firm.

Tobias.—Shipment to regular users on contract holding market steady.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphtylamine. — Limited amount of basic material available holding production of this derivative down, supplies short. Prices show no change.

Anthracene. — Active demand sustaining steady market tone. Supplies somewhat short.

Benzaldehyde, Technical. — Continues to be shipped into war production heavily. Very little material reaching open market. Quotations holding firm position.

Benzidin. — Inquiry from normal consuming channels maintaining steady market tone.

Betanaphthol Benzoate. — Supplies rather comfortable, limited only by plant labor shortages. Prices unchanged.

Dimethylanilin.—Stable price structure being sustained by regular shipments on previous contracts.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Tight supply position of naphthalene restricting production. Quotations show no change.

Diphenyl.—Output reported to be keeping abreast of current demand, with plant facilities available for additional production if necessary. Prices steady.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Market

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

tone continues steady on movement to representative consumers.

Nitronaphthalene. — Shortage of plant personnel and naphthalene holding supplies in tight position. Quotations unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Production continues at capacity, with supplies moving into further manufacture without delay. Demand for phthalate compounds from military sources holding heavy volume, with expectation that situation will remain unchanged for several weeks. Quotations firm.

Coaltar Colors

Overall production of coaltar colors and dyestuffs continues with little change, with both military shades and civilian products holding their previous volume. Indications are that military requirements will also be held at their present level during most of the year. Labor supply is reported as the determining factor in the expansion of civilian textile production, with its corresponding effect on dyestuffs production. Call for paper and leather colors remains slow.

DuPont Dye Works

—Continued from page 4

dyestuffs after the last war. His recommendations led to the establishment twenty-six years ago of the plant now named for him. He became production manager of the organic chemicals department upon its formation and held the post until a year ago when he became production adviser.

Born May 4, 1870, at Woodstock, Ont., Dr. Chambers attended local schools and entered Woodstock College in 1884, being graduated in 1888. He attended Columbia University from 1888 until 1892 when he received the degree of bachelor of arts. He received his Ph.D. in chemistry from Johns Hopkins University in 1896 after four years of study.

His first employment was with the Standard Oil Company at Lima, Ohio, where he spent nine months, leaving to join the duPont company as assistant superintendent of the Ashburn, Mo., dynamite plant on February 1, 1897. He became superintendent in 1905 and two years later was transferred to the Louviers, Col., plant when it was opened in 1907.

After remaining there until 1915, he was transferred to the development department in Wilmington. In 1917 he joined the miscellaneous manufacturing department of which Lammot duPont then was manager. The dyestuffs department and later the organic chemicals department were formed as the operations in this industry increased.

Hazardous Articles

—Continued from page 3

benzene, trinitroresorcinol, and trinitrotoluene when wet with not less than 10 pounds of water to each 90 pounds of dry material.

With respect to the packing of urea peroxide, the order was amended to add the following:—

212A (a) Urea peroxide must be packed in specification containers as follows:—

(b) Spec. 12B. Fiberboard boxes with inside containers which must be:—rubber or plastic containers not exceeding 4 ounces each. Gross weight not over 65 pounds.

(c) Spec. 21A. Fiber drums completely coated on the inside with a suitable wax. Gross weight not to exceed 125 pounds.

Note—Until further order of the commission the gross weight of such packages shall not exceed 225 pounds.

(d) Spec. 22A. Plywood drums with paper bags, spec. 2J, coated with suitable wax in the inner surface. Gross weight not to exceed 125 pounds.

Until further order of the commission the gross weight of such packages shall not exceed 225 pounds.

Paragraph (f) of section 268 of the order, relating to packing nitric acid, was amended to add:—

Until further order of the commission spec. 42B drums having not less than 99.7 percent aluminum content are authorized for fuming acid having specific gravity of 1.59 to 1.65 and containing not more than 0.1 percent of hydrochloric acid nor more than 1 percent of sulphuric acid.

Paragraph (d) of section 354 of the order, relating to packing arsenical compounds, n.o.s., etc., was amended to add:—

For experimental purposes and until further order of the commission, less than carload and less than truckload shipments are authorized in nine-ply multi-fall paper bags, provided specifications for the bags and results of tests made to prove their efficiency for such service are submitted to the Bureau of Explosives for approval.

WPB Industrial Equipment Head Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of John J. Thompson as deputy director of the General Industrial Equipment Division has been announced by William K. Frank, director of the Equipment Bureau of the War Production Board. Mr. Thompson has served with WPB since December, 1941, and has been with the General Industrial Equipment Division since its organization as one of the industry branches in March, 1942. He was made assistant director in July, 1942. Prior to assuming his WPB duties, Mr. Thompson was employed by the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Newark, N. J.

NWLB Names Blank Substitute Industry Member

OPD Washington Bureau

The National War Labor Board has announced the appointment of E. F. Blank, director of personnel relations for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., as substitute industry member of the board.

Inland Steel Co. Names S.H. Bell Agent

The Inland Steel Container Company, Chicago, has appointed the S. H. Bell Company, 1331 Gulf building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., as its direct representative in the latter area. The Inland organization produces a full line of steel pails and drums for packaging liquids, semisolids and dry powders.

Wakeman Leaves WPB

Arthur G. Wakeman, assistant director of the War Production Board Forest Products Bureau, has resigned and will return to his home in Appleton, Wis., where he will again become actively engaged in the paper industry, the WPB Forest Products Bureau announced today.

*General Aniline Gets 'E'

Ansco Division of the General Aniline & Film Corporation has received the Army-Navy "E" production award.

Corporation Earnings

American Viscose Corporation

	1943	1942
Year, Dec. 31	$6,352,238	$6,746,062
Per share	2.98	3.20

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting

Year, Dec. 31	927,887	916,866
Per share	.87	.85

Basic Refractories, Inc.

Year, Dec. 31	183,222	670,298
Per share	.52	1.91

Butte Copper & Zinc

Year, Dec. 31	180,318	169,568
Per share	.30	.28

Callahan Zinc-Lead Company

Year, Dec. 31	31,822	39,210
Per share	.02	.02

Cliffs Corporation

	1943.	1942.
Year, Dec. 31	$769,449	$859,405
Per share	.95	1.07

Dominion Tar & Chemical Co., Ltd.

Year, Dec. 31	672,724	680,307
Per share	1.06	1.04

Greene-Cananea Copper Company

Year, Dec. 31	394,725	1,564,471
Per share	.79	3.13

Haloid Company

Year, Dec. 31	232,519	261,154
Per share	1.64	1.84

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana

Year, Dec. 31	50,591,371	44,183,893
Per share	3.31	2.89

Tennessee Products Corporation

Year, Dec. 31	478,211	462,356
Per share	1.22	.47

Vulcan Detinning Company

Year, Dec. 31	448,728	527,684
Per share	11.08	13.52

White Dental Mfg. Co.

Year, Dec. 31	644,326	570,824
Per share	2.15	1.91

Zonite Products Corporation

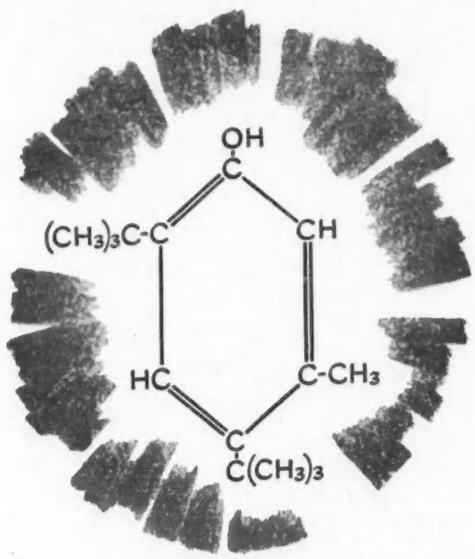
Year, Dec. 31	496,722	241,416
Per share	.60	.29

Westvaco Plans Cumulative Preferred Stock Issue

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation has entered into an underwriting agreement with F. Eberstadt & Co., New York, covering the sale of 35,000 shares of $4.25 cumulative preferred stock, subject to authorization of the issue by stockholders.

United Plastics Corporation, New York, has changed its name to Tri-United Plastics Corporation.

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Supplies of corn reaching industrial processing plants showed little expansion during the week, keeping production of starches, dextrins and other products sharply curtailed. In an endeavor to maintain processing activities, the War Food Administration has increased the percentage of corn which terminal elevators must set aside for industrial millers.

The textile producing and finishing materials generally, continue to move at a satisfactory pace, largely because of the maintained production of military and lend-lease fabrics. Call for leather processing agents is still being paced by quebracho. Some concern is also expressed as regards wattle bark. Supplies on hand are reportedly diminishing rapidly and replenishments were not expected for some time.

The average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in January amounted to 11,484,000 pounds, scoured basis, compared with 10,233,000 pounds in December, 1943, according to the Department of Commerce. Through March 25, the Commodity Credit Corporation reports the receival of notes covering 3,346,262 bales of 1943-crop cotton.

The expanded production of domestic tanning materials is encouraged by a new Department of Agriculture leaflet, AWI-82, entitled "Prevent Tanbark Deterioration." The work describes the opportunities for marketing chestnut, oak and hemlock bark. The use of Redwood tannin as a flotation agent in the benefication of nonmetallic minerals was advocated at the recent American Chemical Society meeting. Quebracho tannin has been similarly used.

Chemicals

Acetic Acid.—Continues in comparatively comfortable supply. Call from textile processing plants brisk. Quotations unchanged.

Aluminum Chloride.—Prices show no change. Production reported as keeping abreast of current demand.

Chrome Acetate.—Movement continues to be restricted by low priority ratings of general civilian textile production. Supplies held down by tight position of basic chrome chemicals. Market tone steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Short supply position little relieved. WPB allocation order governing distribution. Quotations show no change.

Potash Bichromate.—Labor shortage in chrome product plants precluding capacity operation. Demand remains heavy, particularly for essential materials. Prices stable.

Sulphonated Oils.—Turkey red oil demand gradually expanding. Output sufficient to meet increasing call, with trade factors generally of the opinion that castor oil will remain in comfortable supply for some time. Production of sulphonated oils based on edible types continues limited by rationing regulations.

Dyestuffs

Fustic.—Shipments to regular consuming plants maintaining stable schedule of prices.

Hypernic.—Call for material from representative users reported as satisfactory. Quotations steady.

Turmeric.—Indications as to when new-crop material will be obtainable in this country not as yet available. Stocks on hand gradually becoming smaller. Prices firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Overall demand continues active. Call from leather finishers reported as showing a slight seasonal decrease in past two weeks, but shipment to cork industry for adhesive purposes expanded to take up any slack. Production rate permits dispatch of material as ordered. Quotations steady.

Albumen, Egg.—Active rate of operation by egg products manufacturers keeping stocks of albumen and other egg products at comfortable levels. Market steady. Production of dried egg albumen in the United States during February amounted to 231,000 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture, as compared with 73,000 pounds in the 1943 month. In the 1944 month, 230,000 pounds of the total were derived from fresh shell eggs and 1,000 pounds from storage shell eggs.

Egg Yolk.—Fair demand sustaining steady schedule of quotations. Supplies ample. February production of egg yolk is reported to have totaled 513,000 pounds by the Department of Agriculture. In February, 1943, comparable output amounted to 198,000 pounds. In the 1944 month, 507,000 pounds of the dried egg yolk was reported as having been produced from fresh shell eggs; 5,000 pounds from storage shell eggs; and 1,000 pounds from frozen eggs.

Starch, Corn.—The acute shortage of corn available for industrial processing showed no signs of relief during the week. A trickle of corn is keeping several plants on a hand-to-mouth basis, but most producers continued much concerned with what would come next. On April 1 the War Food Administration increased from 35 to 60 percent the quantity of corn that grain elevators are required to set-aside for industrial purposes under FDA order 96. Some skepticism was expressed as to the value of the percentage boost, since the seat of the trouble seems to be the lack of corn arriving at the elevators from the farms.

In raising the percentage, the WFA pointed out that although the 1943 record crop of corn exceeded 3,000,000,000 bushels, the dozen or so of industrial processors have been unable in recent weeks to obtain the 2,500,000 bushels per week necessary for full time operation. On April 4 the Office of Price Administration announced that no increase in the price of corn is contemplated during this crop year.

The visible supply of corn decreased 1,479,000 bushels during the week ending April 1 according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on March 25 totaled 750,000 bushels a physical check of stocks has revealed. The same agency also reported April 3 that through March 25 it had completed loans on 6,901,942 bushels of farm stored corn at an average price of 84c. per bushel.

Starch, Potato.—A tightening position in the supply of potato starch was reported to have occurred during the week. Demand continues heavy. Quotations firm.

Starch, Tapioca.—Increased demand for tapioca from qualified consumers is being reflected in a somewhat tighter market condition. It is reported that a recent arrival of tapioca flour amounted to 55,000 bags.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Amount of material available very small. Prices firm at specific ceilings.

Quebracho.—Demand for inventory purposes continues active. Market stable. In a meeting to discuss a price regulation covering quebracho and other vegetable tanning materials held in this city last week, approximately 20 trade representatives met with OPA officials in this city April 3 to discuss a regulation covering quebracho and other vegetable tanning materials. The tentative order will define the commercial grades of quebracho and wattle barks and extracts, and set specific prices for the various types. No indication was forthcoming as to when the order might be made official.

Wattle Bark.—Supplies on hand very low. Little material is reported to have been purchased in South and East Africa for shipment to this country since the increase in price put into effect at points of origin in December, with the result that most such material has been moving into England for consumption.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.9	262.9	263.2	260.6

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Protective Coatings Materials

Though increasingly hampered by a steadily diminishing supply of skilled workers and a progressive reduction of shipping containers, the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers and both handlers and processors of the raw materials entering into the composition of these products are now confident that painting operations on privately-owned properties this Spring will reach eminently satisfactory proportions, provided that the recently intensified military conscription drive does not deprive the industry of the services of any greater number of contracting and journeymen painters than current estimates indicate.

Even more gratifying than the foreshadowed magnitude of these civilian painting undertakings is the logical expectation that the profit margins on the accompanying sales of protective coatings and materials will be much more liberal than those obtainable from such additional war orders as may be placed before the curtain descends upon all the present combat stages. Hence, any further contraction of war business which may occur from this time onward may be amply compensated for in dollar profits on the civilian orders of lesser volume than the lost war business, wherein individual profits have been notoriously slim.

Sales in February of sixty wholesalers of paints and varnishes reporting to the Bureau of Census are shown to have aggregated $3,461,000, an increase of 14 percent over those for the preceding month and also over those for February, 1943 while their sales for the first two months of this year are recorded to have reached a total of $8,995,000, an increase of 7 percent over those for the corresponding period of 1943. Inventories at the close of February have exhibited a decline of one percent from those of a year ago.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With a steadily increasing domestic production and adequate importations keeping metallic lead in its position of distinction as one of the few metals unaffected by the war drain and still boasting sufficient reserves for meeting both military and civilian requirements, oxidizers and manufacturers of all the lead pigments continue able to fill their needs without let or hindrance. Prices for pig lead have been left unaltered for the week March 31-April 7 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Zinc slabs contiiue in short supply and under allocation control, although there is still a plethora of zinc ore awaiting refining and processing. From idle or excess stocks, the War Production Board's New York Regional Redistribution Division is currently offering 30,600 pounds of zinc slabs and 28,400 pounds of zinc ingots. Quotations on zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week March 31-April 7 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Buying interest well maintained in this pigment. Tone steady.

Lead Titanate.—Continues in keen demand, with prices firmly held.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, 1½c. per gal.
Turpentine, gum, 1½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, B to M, 1c. to 12c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Litharge.—Moving steadily into both war and non-military channels. Market stable.

Lithopone. — Still the subject of brisk purchasing operations on both military and civilian accounts. Prices firmly sustained.

Orange Mineral.—Little more than a routine movement is noted in this material but the market continues stable.

Red Lead. — In unabatedly active call. No change in price structure.

Titanium Dioxide. — Although producers are still striving to make an equitable prorata distribution of all the TiO_2 in pure form and in pigments containing 12 percent or more of this element, they are satisfying only part of the trade demand, after filling all rated orders, because of the inadequacy of current production and supplies, as the demand continues to run high. Prices continue very firmly held.

White Lead. — Shipments are still reaching sizable proportions. Market strong.

Zinc Oxide. — Demand continues heavy and supply very limited, with lead-free grades still under allocation, requiring authorizations for deliveries of more than two tons a month and with offerings of leaded grades confined to relatively light volume.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A steadily mounting call is noted for both Canadian and domestic material with prices firmly maintained. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 1,000 pounds of powdered asbestos shorts and 12,463 pounds of paper roll asbestos designed for insulation.

Barytes.—Moving slowly but steadily into consuming channels in the paint trade. Supplies of waterground grades from Missouri sources continue adequate, although there is still a marked shortage of dryground grades. Market stable.

Chalk.—Moving in moderate volume with prices firmly held.

China Clay.—Buying interest still fairly keen in both imported and domestic grades. Tone steady.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Only a routine movement is reported in this material, but prices are being well maintained throughout the list.

Mica.—Paint trade continues buying fairly actively of both dryground and waterground grades, while also keenly interested in the finely pulverized grades of scrap mica. No change in prices.

Talc.—Recent amplification of productive activities is enabling producers to make fairly prompt deliveries on all orders, including those for New York State fibrous description wherein shipments were formely two or three weeks behind. Little interest is shown outside the rubber processing industry in the recent amendment to order M-239, whereby use of steatite talc is limited to a two months' supply if mined in New York State, while that mined outside this State is continued on a six months' supply basis.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales for February

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in February, 1944, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $45,655,286. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparative data for 1943 and 1942, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1944.						
February	$45,655,286	$20,851,181	$20,382,131	$15,030,928	$5,351,203	$4,421,974
Total, 2 mos.	$89,136,164	$39,629,647	$40,462,124	$30,083,041	$10,379,083	$9,044,393
1943.						
February	38,391,839	17,804,330	16,725,750	12,101,437	4,624,313	3,861,759
Total, 2 mos.	$76,234,951	$35,260,634	$32,946,661	$24,030,959	$8,915,702	$8,027,656
1942.						
February	45,175,827	22,126,413	17,618,656	12,742,490	4,876,166	5,430,758
Total, 2 mos.	$92,220,318	$44,968,418	$36,808,794	$26,567,641	$10,241,153	$10,443,106

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9

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RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, AND SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Still in moderate request with prices well sustained.

Bone Blacks.—Demand continues sizable but offerings are limited in several of the older classifications which have been replaced to a considerable extent by newer grades. Tone steady throughout.

Carbon Blacks.—With the takings of the synthetic rubber tire makers in easy and medium processing blacks running to larger proportions daily, inventories are recording a constant attrition to the extent that they are bound to show a further sizable reduction at the end of the current month, following their registration of a moderate drop at the close of last month, despite a recent further amplification of production in furnace blacks. Paint makers continue moderate-sized buyers of channel blacks, but the bulk of the current business emanates from the rubber-tire interests. Prices firmly held throughout the list.

Chrome Colors.—Zinc chromate yellow, under allocation control, and chrome green, yellow and orange, restricted to a 25 percent distribution, continue in active demand but with most civilian consumers unable to procure more than relatively small portions of their requirements. Producers have recently attempted to swell their output, but production will have to be expanded to a much greater extent than at present with an easing of the bicromate situation before there will be any likelihood of a relaxation of present controls and restructions. Increasing recourse is being had to mineral pigments as fillers for some of the chrome colors, whenever practical.

Lithol Toners.—Only a light inquiry is noted for these materials. Market stable.

Ochers.—A slow but steady movement is noted in these colors. Tone firm.

Driers and Flatteners

Despite the delays inherent in the making of applications and procuring authorizations to buy the naphthenates, a keen interest continues to be exhibited in these allocated driers, especially in the lead and cobalt types. But there is also a brisk buying movement under way in the tallates made with these same metals, and also in those of zinc and manganese. Resinates and linoleates are likewise moving in fair volume. But soyates are in only light and occasional request.

The market for flatteners and jellyfiers is still featured by extensive buying of stearates, of the zinc, aluminum, calcium, cobalt, magnesium, lead and copper types in the order named insofar as the volume of these purchasing operations is concerned. Several manufacturers of these materials have their plant capacities booked two or three months ahead. Laurates are very limited in their movements.

Bronze Powders

Aluminum Pigment. — Manufacturers have been requested by the Aluminum and Magnesium Division of the War Production Board to submit a list of their regularly established distributors and dealers and the total amount required by each manufacturer to make a minimum revolving inventory available to that trade. Authorization of such inventory, this division of WPB adds, would be, if and when issued, upon the understanding that deliveries from such stocks may be made only on the basis of perference ratings of AA-5 or better derived from consumers, and that replenishments may take place only on the same basis. It is also asserted in this directive that the composition should only be used for the purposes allowed by Order M-1-g in all instances.

To elucidate the distinction between grade A and grade B pigment, it is pointed out, in this connection, that leafing properties depend upon the processing of the scrap material from which both grades are made, rather than upon the metallic content of the pigment.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone. — Holding its somewhat easier supply position, as lend-lease requirements continue at the smaller volume in effect for past several weeks. Domestic demand still brisk. Quotations show no change.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—April 10-May 9 period quotations of variaous producers not yet fully known at end of week. Increased butyl alcohol costs will be reflected in quotations of some makers, others will be able to hold or reduce quotations in effect in previous period. Heavy demand for essential uses keeping supplies very tight.

Nitrocellulose.—Inquiry for material continues restricted by shortage of ester solvents. Producers report supplies of all grades as ample. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Shellac

Further appreciation of the outmovement of shellac from Calcutta to the world may be secured from the latest export data received from that city and covering exports from there to the world during the January-November periods of 1943, 1942 and 1941. The statistical data are:—

	Packages		
	1943	1942	1941
Shellac	88,997	140,029	274,663
Garnet lac	2,789	5,392	4,412
Button lac	2,319	9,072	9,982
Seed lac	5,652	72,593	166,692
Totals	99,757	227,086	455,759

Here is clear evidence of the extent to which export of shellac from Calcutta has been curtailed by labor shortage, transport difficulties, and probably a number of factors not generally reported or talked about. The fact seems to be that we have not yet received any surplus of those kinds of shellac for which there is greatest demand in this country. Allocation order M-30 on ethyl alcohol was amended March 31 to add natural shellac and shellac substitutes to the list of articles in whose manufacture only 50 percent of 1941 same quarter alcohol may be used without specific authority of the WPB.

Synthetic Resins

Aside from the tightening of WPB's control over alkyd resins, necessitated by the requisitioning of phthalic anhydride for additional military uses, there have been no recent developments of importance in the market for synthetic resins within the past fortnight.

Virtually the only encouraging feature insofar as essential civilian consumers are concerned is the relatively unrestricted movement of ester gum resulting from the release of glycerin from allocation control.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering from idle or excess stocks 980 pounds of ester gum, 2,750 pounds of Beckacite No. 1123, 1,800 pounds of Beckamine No. 3501, and 1,260 pounds of Krumbhaar No. 606.

Naval Stores

Trading in naval stores was rather dull last week. Low rosin grades were off, but the market continued steady, reflecting the firmness of primary centers. Turpentine was higher. The average price of gum turpentine for the year ending March 31 was 70¼c. against 58¾c. per gallon the previous season and for all rosin grades was $4.20 per 100 pounds, comparing with $3.29 last year.

Recent heavy rainfall in naval stores producing centers has delayed the start of the new season from two to three weeks.

The parity price for April on gum turpentine was increased ½c. to 79c. per gallon and gum rosin 2c. per 100 pounds.

The Office of Price Administration announced, effective April 8, a base maximum price of $3.18 per 100

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pounds, f.o.b. plant for carload sales of FF wood rosin in drums, bags or barrels, by five producers who are unable to maintain or expand production at present ceilings. The new price for the five producers is as low or lower than the maximum price now in effect for the major producers of this commodity. Resellers are permitted to add the increase in acquisition cost to the former ceiling under the General Maximum Price Regulation when reselling the higher cost FF rosin.

Turpentine.—Demand was restricted during the week to small lots. Market was firmer reflecting the advance in prima.y centers. Inquiry for export was fairly active with business light.

Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Barrels—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Monday ..	77½	18	26	137	35,396
Tuesday ..	77½	...	...	177	35,219
Wednesday.	77¾	34	12	73	35,158
Thursday..	78	26	10	92	36,001
Friday* ..	..	...	...	...	...

* Holiday.

Chicago, Apr. 7.—Demand for turpentine was brisk. Offerings remain limited. Five-drum lots, quoted at 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—Small lots were in fair request for immediate needs. Large consumers were not manifesting much interest in the market. Export business was moderate with a good inquiry in evidence.

Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	*Fri.
B	$3.80	$3.80	$3.75	$3.75	...
D	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.09	...
E	4.62	4.62	4.58	4.59	...
F	4.72	4.72	4.70	4.70	...
G	4.73	4.73	4.72	4.72	...
H	4.73	4.73	4.72	4.72	...
I	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.72	...
K	4.80	4.80	4.76	4.75	...
M	4.85	4.85	4.82	4.80	...
N	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.94	...
WG	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	...
WW	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	...
X	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	...

	Barrels				
Sales	198	...	187	62	...
Receipts ...	45	78	31	82	...
Shipments..	100	305	335	467	...
Stocks 16,554		16,327	16,023	14,223	...

* No trading.

Chicago, Apr. 7.—The tone of the market holds exceptionally strong. Prices for five-drum lots were:—B grade, $5.55 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $6.48; M grade, $6.55; W.W. grade, $8.42.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum. — Demand continues keen for all the principal grades of this material but the supply situation is still tight in most directions, although recently eased somewhat with the freer movement of gilsonite and increasing shipments of the petroleum products. Prices continue strongly held.

Copal.—Varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continue to make moderate purchases of Congo copal, of which the supply is still adequate for current requirements. Although there is still a dearth of spirit soluble resins, it is hoped that importations of these gums will be permitted within the near future from recovered territories in the Far East, as a result of the untiring negotiations along this line with WPB by the Natural Resins Importers' Advisory Committee.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Another small cargo of Argentine casein has reached the United States and the supply is now deemed adequate for all needs of the principal consumer industries which, incidentally, have been reduced considerably of late by manpower shortages, limited supplies of containers and restrictions imposed by WPB on less essential operations.

Glues.—Under the terms of the recently issued allocation order, all consumers of both hide and bone glues using more than 1,200 pounds quarterly have to make applications directly to WPB for authorizations to buy these materials. To date, WPB has been literally swamped with such applications and is endeavoring to grant them on as liberal a scale as possible. But many consumers are still awaiting the necessary permission to fill their requirements. Manufacturers, relieved of the responsibility

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of making representations for their customers, are endeavoring to arrange adjustments and revisions of the allocations granted to their clientele when such allocations appear to work unnecessary hardships. Though still tight, the market situation is slowly but surely improving under this allocation control.

N.Y. Paint Club Slate Headed by R. Smith, Jr.

Renshaw Smith, jr., of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, has been nominated for the presidency of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for 1944-45, to succeed A. R. Devos. Election will be at the May meeting. Other nominees are:—

Vice-president, A. R. DeVos, of Breinig Brothers; secretary, Harry C. Soffer, of Paragon Paint and Varnish Company; treasurer (renominated), Hendrick E. Hendrickson, of S. Winterbourne & Co.

Members of executive committee (two-year terms):—E. H. Bucy, of the Zapon division of Atlas Powder Company; C. F. Garesche, of Titanium Pigment Corporation; and L. D. Eldot, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., of Nuodex Products Company, Inc.

Melamine Resins Discussed by McHale

W. H. MacHale, of the American Cyanamid Company, at a meeting of the Plastics Institute Alumni Association, held in the Pennsylvania hotel, March 23, discussed "Melamine Resins and Molding Materials."

The manufacture of melamine laminates, Mr. MacHale said, has been utilized during the war in the production of name plates, translucent instrument panels, and permanently mounted instructions and diagrams for servicing military equipment. They are now also commercially available for use in electric insulation, Mr. MacHale said. A recent application for melamine resin has been in hot-set waterproof glue for plywood and laminated wood.

Develin Marks 60 Years With Felton, Sibley

Walter B. Develin has marked his sixtieth anniversary as a representative of Felton, Sibley & Co., paint and varnish manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Develin for years covered Philadelphia, Camden and Wilmington but more recently has been assigned to a portion of the Philadelphia territory only.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: Feb.

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census, for February, 1944, compared with the totals for the corresponding month of 1943:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
Paste and dry powder, both casein and glue-bound (no longer shown separately), total	584,298	$41,427

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	675,996	$51,285
casein-bound	566,711	34,631
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form, dry-powder form	402,015	433,829
glue-bound	218,464	7,853

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,125,108	$51,585
Cold-water	1,046,826	50,262

Sales of these products for February, 1944, compared with those for February, 1943, were as follows:—

	1944	1943
Plastic paints.....lbs.	584,298	409,031
value.	$41,427	$33,850
Cold-water paints..value.	$595,253	$611,914
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,171,934	2,150,109
value.	$101,847	$104,084

Nuodex Co. Appoints Goll Microbiologist

Milton Goll has been placed in charge of the newly established microbiological laboratories of the Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Goll will supervise the evaluation of various fungicides, bactericides, and phytocides on wood, fabric, cordage and other materials when treated with metallic naphthenates, which the company manufactures.

C.B. Chrystal Moves

Charles B. Chrystal Company, New York, has moved its offices from 16 Hudson street to 53 Park place.

Zinc Institute Meeting Program Takes Shape

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute, to be held at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., April 17 and 18, will hear Myron L. Trilsch discuss the current outlook for zinc from the viewpoint of the War Production Board; John D. Sullivan, of the Battelle Memorial Institute, on "The Postwar Future for Heavy Metals"; and a review of stockpiling legislation by Julian D. Conover of the American Mining Congress. Russell Paul, of New Jersey Zinc Company, will report on the Western, Mississippi Valley and Eastern regions respectively; James Douglas, director of the Zinc Division, will present the WPB angle. A review of zinc melting and refining will be given by R. A. Young, of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company. The postwar outlook for zinc alloy die castings and galvanizing will be discussed by a representative of the New Jersey Zinc Company. The manpower problems will be covered by a representative of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

N.P.V.L.A. Committees

—*Continued from page 3*

Paul S. Kennedy, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.

Advisory board, Paul S. Kennedy.

Special lacquer, E. H. Bucy, of the Atlas Powder Company, Stamford, Conn.

National trade sales, Franklin J. Lane, of the Boston Varnish Company, Boston, Mass.

Public relations, Charles W. Eastwood, of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I.

Roof coating division, R. A. Gaines, of Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Scientific section, F. L. Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Simplification, E. D. Peck, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tariff, C. F. Beatty, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

Trademark, D. W. Edgerly, of the Titanium Pigment Company, Chicago, Ill.

Traffic, E. A. Leveille, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Unfair competition, Charles J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.

Special committees, Ralph H. Everett, of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York.

Self-pricing plan, O. J. S. De Brun, of the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, New York.

War advisory, Ernest T. Trigg, Washington, D. C.

Paint industry committee, E. W. Farmer, of the Dibble Color Company, Detroit, Mich.

Advisory committee on government questionnaires, Robert W. Matlack, of Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on government surplus supplies, E. H. Bucy, of the Atlas Powder Company, Stamford, Conn.

Postwar planning committee, W. M. Clark, of the Muralo Company, Staten Island, N. Y.

Postwar Subcommittees

Education, Charles J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.

Production, Kenneth J. Howe, of Thibaut & Walker Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

Plans for a market survey, R. W. Lindsay, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Plans to finance an advertising campaign, Ernest T. Trigg, Washington, D. C.

Employers Must Show

—*Continued from page 3*

to a few employees for special reasons will not be regarded as establishing a rate range.

(d) The number and percentage of the employees in each salary rate range who were granted increases each year.

(e) The reasons why such increases were granted each year, showing separately (1) promotions, (2) merit increases, (3) length of service increases, and (4) increases for other reasons (specifying reasons).

(f) The procedure followed in making such increases and by whom authorized.

(g) The average salary paid in each salary rate range at the beginning of each year and as of October 3, 1942.

An overall limitation on new or revised plans provide that the average of salaries paid for a particular position shall not exceed by more than 3 percent (a) the mid-point between the minimum and maximum salary for that position, or (b) the average salary paid on October 3, 1942, or other date approved by the Commissioner.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

While new business in oils and fats was limited during the week a heavy movement against contracts continued to feature the market. An active inquiry for most oils was in evidence, but trading was restricted because of the lack of offerings.

Government officials stated that the Spanish government would not allow edible olive oil to be exported unless it received in return the equivalent of some other edible fats and oils. Then too, olive oil is wrapped up in the program of world-wide distribution of fats and oils. The Combined Food Board, owing to the scarcity of shipping space, does not deem it advisable to bring in a cargo of olive oil from Spain in exchange for other fats and oils.

Increases in maximum prices effective April 8 necessary to maintain undiminished production of oleomargarine may be granted for some brands, the Office of Price Administration has announced, where (1) the maximum price is below the general price level prevailing for similar products; (2) the processor or manufacturer is or will be unable to maintain production under present ceilings, or (3) the loss of his production would result in consumers having to pay higher prices for similar substitutes.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady demand noted with sales totaling good-sized quantities.

Corn.—Available stocks inadequate to fill demand. Market firm.

Oiticica.—Steady improvement noted for prompt and nearby requirements. Sales went through at current levels.

Olive.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted exemptions from S.O. 178 insofar as it applies to the shipment of refrigerator cars with olive oil in glass containers from California to destinations in the United States and Canada. The permit expires April 15, 1944.

Soya.—The War Food Administration assured farmers that they will receive soybean meal in an amount equal to their soybean production this year. The purpose was to increase soybean acreages, since Spring plantings were below the goals.

Atlanta, April 5.—Rains over the Southeast have further held up early plantings of cotton and peanuts. Contracts for oilseeds are reported being made for September, October and November, subject to the ceiling prices at that time.

Chicago, April 6.—The vegetable oil market was waiting to see effect of recent government orders. Corn oil business seems to have been slowed by the new set-aside order of the government. Prices were held at former levels.

Los Angeles, April 5.—There was a fair demand for cottonseed oil. Other oils were quiet. The supply situation on most materials was tight. Prices were firm.

Flaxseed

Seed receipts were slightly larger and promptly taken. Demand continues active.

Minneapolis, Apr. 5.—Demand for spot and to arrive cash flax is decidedly aggressive at ceiling prices and receipts are holding up a little better. However, crushing mills are using up more seed than is arriving and local elevator stocks decreased 35,000 bushels in four days compared with a decrease of the same amount a year ago.

Insofar as has been reported no Canadian flax arrived in this market this week. A small part of the last contract has not been filled but the flax is said to be on its way. No fresh offerings have been made from Canada. Some flax is being accumulated at Duluth for shipment to points along the lake shore.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	234,000	477,000	23,000	46,500
Since Sept. 1	18,719,000	13,903,500	2,699,000	1,235,000

The week's closing flaxseed range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday	3.05	3.05
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

Buenos Aires, April 7.—Exports this week to the Continent totaled 67,000 bushels. No flaxseed offerings received. Visible supply estimated at 12,992,000

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	194.4

Linseed Meal

Stocks continued in limited supply, with buying interest active. Market remains strong.

Minneapolis, Apr. 5.—The linseed meal situation continues narrow and tense. Supplies are inadequate and demand is holding out longer than anticipated. A spell of cold weather kept ration requirements higher than usual for this time of the year.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	11,280,000	9,080,000
Since Sept. 1	365,162,000	339,420,000

Chicago, April 6.—Current activity in linseed meal market is limited, while offerings are of fair extent. April quoted Chicago, sacks, $49 per ton.

Linseed Oil

Signing of a bill by President Roosevelt providing for the removal of the duty on imports of Canadian flaxseed was the focal point of discussions in the trade last week. Just what actual effect the removal of the duty would have on domestic linseed oil prices appeared to be a matter of conjecture, in view of the fact that the Canadian Wheat Commission has not offered seed to American crushers. However, reports had it that bids for shipments of seed would receive consideration by the commission.

Demand for linseed oil was light, with the bulk of trading restricted to small lots during the week. Withdrawals against contracts, however, showed some improvement. Raw oil in tankcars were unchanged at 14.7c. per pound.

Two fleets of barges loaded with Canadian flaxseed are scheduled to leave Buffalo for the East on April 10, when the canal opens for the 1944 season.

Minneapolis, Apr. 5.—Inquiry was light and sales of small lots to tankcars were reported. Paint mixers were best buyers. Core makers and linoleum manufacturers took small lots for nearby shipment. Ink manufacturers did not show much interest.

Shipping instructions are none too good but most of the crushers have an ample backlog to keep them going. Production continues at full speed chiefly because of the urgent demand for meal. Cars are not hard to get.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	8,340,000	9,960,000
Since Sept. 1	214,030,000	208,560,000

Chicago, April 6.—Linseed oil was quiet, with few important market factors showing much activity. Tankcar quoted at 14.3c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 15.7c.

Los Angeles, April 5.—Shipments of linseed oil against old contracts were good. New business moderate. Market was firm at about two points below ceiling. Quoted, tankcars, 14.3c. per pound, ceiling price.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil was in good call against contracts during the week, while new business was slow. Offerings of crude oil continued scanty, owing to the sold-up production. Mills in the Southeast are shutting down for the season.

The first trade in lard futures this year was made Thursday when May delivery sold at $13.60 per hundred pounds. The ceiling on lard futures is $13.80, with all deliveries $13.30 bid at the close.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted exemptions from provisions of S.O. 178 on shipments of lard substitutes, vegetable oil shortening or cooking and salad oils in refrigerator cars to destinations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York or Pennsylvania; lard for export loaded at Chicago and shortening loaded at Memphis for shipment to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Buffalo. The waybills shall show ref-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Glycerine — Pitch, — White Oleine
FACTORIES
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erence to the special permits and they shall expire April 15, 1944.

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.00 Nom.
July	....	....	14.00 Nom.
September	....	....	14.00 Nom.

Cash, 14.00c., nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c., nom.

Memphis, April 6.—Market continued quiet. Mills gradually shutting down for the season in this section. Weather very cool and considerable rainfall causing delay in crop preparation. However, there is ample time to make full crop.

Chicago, April 6.—Cottonseed oil was steady. Business was good. Refined, edible, oil quoted 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less than car lots.

Cake and Meal

This market continued firm. Cottonseed and soybean meals offerings scanty. Mills in the South gradually closing down.

Fatty Acids

Consuming inquiry continued active. All grades in good demand. Prices steady at ceilings.

Chicago, April 6.—Fatty acids business is continuing fairly good, with buyers maintaining active inquiry. Offerings are limited. Prices steady at former levels.

Fish Oils

Approximately 20,000,000 pounds of 1943 crop fish oil, all that remains in government reserves, will be released by the War Food Administration on April 24 for essential war uses. A portion of the stocks, consisting of Alaska herring, menhaden, pilchard and sardine oils, was released on March 10 for use in alkyd resins, rubber compounding, water insoluble metallic soaps, lubricants, metal working compounds (other than core oils) and for military use. The 20,000,000 pounds remaining also will be confined to these uses, and will be subject to use limitations of Food Distribution Order No. 60. Users desiring to obtain a portion of the oil should make application by letter prior to April 14, direct to the Fats and Oils Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Crude fish oil will be released in tankcar minimum lots. If processed oil is desired, application should be made through the processor.

Cod Oil. — Consumers absorbing moderate lots for actual needs. Available stocks light.

Menhaden.—Market ruled steady although trading was slow.

Sardine.—Buying interest quiet, and confined to small lots.

Baltimore, Apr. 5.—Fishing interests continued to make efforts to obtain deferments for menhaden boat crews and the impression prevailed that relief requested will be forthcoming. Trading in refined and crude menhaden oils was at a standstill during the week. Prices were steady at ceilings.

Los Angeles, April 5.—California sardine oil remained dormant last week. It is a between-season period, with little if any carryover. Occasional sales reported of high-grade biological material at prices above the 66.75c. per gallon, crude ceiling.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Sizable quantities moving steadily against contracts. Market remains steady.

Tallow.—Consumers showing an active inquiry for immediate needs. Offerings continued scarce.

Chicago, April 6.—Trading in tallows and greases has increased. Tone remains strong, with buyers showing interest. Prices are:—A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c.

Animal Oils

Degras. — Demand continued spasmodic. Market steady for all grades.

Lard.—Inquiry was quiet. Prices holding steady at ceilings.

Neatsfoot.—Trading limited to small quantities. Market steady.

Chicago, April 6.—Demand for animal oils was rather good. Offerings limited. Lard oil, No. 1, quoted 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

Demand and supply of waxes generally continued rather widely separated. There were needs that importers and dealers could not meet. Some waxes were unobtainable and the balance were certainly in very low reserves at the best. A lot of 45 cases of Japan wax was reported seeking a new owner, but absence of Japan wax from the market had led to the development of substitutes and hence the reappearance of that article caused not a ripple on the surface fo the market. Consumers of carnauba wax have had a fair supply of material delivered from recent arrivals, but since the next arrivals are highly uncertain, economy in use is likely to continue.

Fish Oil 1943 Crop

—Continued from page 5

Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Crude fish oil will be released in tank car minimum lots. If processed oil is desired, application should be made through the processor.

Applicants should state the kind of fish oil desired, their total use of fish oil (as defined in FDO No. 60) from June 30, 1943 to April 1, 1944, regardless of kind; their present inventory; their quota (if any) under FDO No. 60; the purpose for which the oil is to be used; and the rate in pounds per month at which it will be used.

Trade Briefs

Waxed Paper Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board.

Vernon D. Beatty, who is serving as director of advertising for the War Food Administration, plans to return shortly to his position as advertising manager wi h Swift & Co.

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Fertilizer Materials

Wet weather in various parts of the country has seriously hindered planting operations and also slowed down fertilizer deliveries, particularly in the South. While many crude materials are under contract, the call for additional quantities was relatively quiet last week. Producers of superphosphate will attempt to increase output in the face of manpower shortage. Importers of tankage and dried blood have agreed with War Food Administration to establish a basic price at South American supply points. Ammonia nitrate price for April will be extended through May for ordnance material.

Bureau of Mines amended the general purchaser's license for sodium nitrate and ammonia nitrate in several respects, including the application of its provisions to soda chlorate as a weed killer and the extension of its expiration date to December 31, 1944, unless sooner terminated.

FPO-9 revision 3 has been amended to impose inventory limitations of season's requirements for fish meal and 60 days requirements for all other protein meal. Exemptions from inventory limitations are unchanged. Ranchers who must lay in larger supplies because of weather conditions, and small dealers who customarily buy carlots or in quantities not to exceed 2,000 pounds are exempted.

In reference to potash, allocation order M-291 has been amended so as to imply that period means one of the five periods specified in the following paragraphs:—11, period one means April 1, 1943, through May 31, 1943; 13, period two, June 1, 1943, through March 31, 1944; 13, period three, April 1, 1944, through May 31, 1944; 14, period four, June 1 through March 31, 1945, and 15, period five, April 1, 1945, through May 31, 1945.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate.—Steady production has kept the supply situation fairly comfortable. Mixers have continued to call for full allocations. The release of some 6,000 tons for essential crops in California has eased the supply in that area where Spring spreading has about reached its peak.

Bone Meal.—Some domestic material was available and the supply situation looked a trifle easier. Production in the West has shown some improvement of late with buying interest confined almost entirely to feeders.

Castor Pomace.—Heavy importations of beans during the past few weeks have tended to improve the supply condition. Heavy stocks of oil have not encouraged new production on an elaborate basis and this has been reflected in relatively short offerings of pomace. Last week it was apparent that a little more material was being made available, not so much for April shipment as for May. Demand remained active and above the current producing level.

Cottonseed Meal.—While limited quantities may be required for tobacco growers in New England, the season is well advanced and the opinion prevailed that only a relatively small amount of additional imported tonnage would be available.

Soda Nitrate.—Seasonal expansion was reported in agricultural demand from the North where the time for direct application is rapidly approaching. The movement continued to be as liberal as WPB regulations would permit. Supplies remained ample to meet demand.

Tankage.—Importers of animal feeds have agreed with WFA to limit prices they will pay for imported tankage to $2.80 per unit and to $3.70 per unit for dried blood f.o.b. South American ports. As previously stated, prices of both commodities have advanced under the combined demand from British and American buyers, who were eager to obtain supplies to relieve a definite shortage. Although the ceilings on prices are voluntary WFA will enforce compliance to the extent of its ability through control over import licenses.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Market revealed a firm position under higher labor costs. No relaxation in demand for shipments could be noted as the urge to speed up superphosphate production has stimulated the call for deliveries. The supply above ground was reported ample to meet requirements, the chief obstacle was securing enough manpower to move material out promptly. Sizable quantities of Moroccan rock continue to reach the market at intervals. This material has come over as ballast.

Superphosphate.—Efforts to increase production of superphosphate as suggested by the War Food Administration will depend largely upon the manpower available. Combined efforts are being made to accomplish this request, which will extend over the next three months. Demand for agricultural use was reported heavy for both super and triple grades. The latter remained in limited supply for domestic use.

Potashes

Production has been maintained close to peak levels, with material moving fairly free. Labor shortage has been felt more in the shipping end than in output departments to date. The potash allocation order which was due to expire May 31, 1944, has been extended by the WPB for another twelve months. Certain required reports are eliminated, however, and some minor changes made in the form. Estimated production for the fertilizing year 1944-45 is about 820,000 tons K_2O, compared with requirements of 893,000 tons, officials said. Estimated requirements are as follows:—U. S. agriculture, 745,000 tons; chemical industry, 100,000 tons; exports to Canada, 40,000 tons, and other exports, 8,000 tons.

Sulphur and Pyrites

In the first two months of the year, mine shipments of sulphur were 36 percent and apparent sales 24 percent greater than in the same period of 1943, whereas production was 15 percent lower. Bureau of Mines gave February production at 186,568 long tons against 179,226 in January and 200,802 for February, 1943. Stocks at the close of February were 4,302,437 long tons compared with 4,360,018 for the previous month and 5,123,114 for February, 1943. Shipping conditions have not favored much activity in Spanish pyrites. Prices were unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, April 7. — Adverse weather continues to hinder land preparation and deliveries of fertilizers to farms in the South. Agricultural authorities have stated that wet weather has seriously curtailed planting of early truck crops. Producers of superphosphate in the South expect to push production as fast as the supply of labor will permit, in response to a request of WFA. Though a considerable tonnage of mixed fertilizers is due to move before crop plant-

—*Continued on page 57*

Fertilizer Tag Sales: March

	Equivalent tons March 1944	March 1943	Jan.-Mar. 1944
Virginia	74,463	90,541	216,862
North Carolina	200,970	258,906	758,540
South Carolina	171,675	184,537	487,028
Georgia	201,341	289,963	669,899
Florida	81,930	66,690	278,772
Alabama	161,600	164,250	469,250
Mississippi	74,199	69,129	259,594
Tennessee	44,625	48,415	112,310
Arkansas	16,775	37,760	71,983
Louisiana	45,250	39,100	110,400
Texas	32,440	36,475	90,965
Oklahoma	2,112	2,721	10,371
Total South	1,227,380	1,288,487	3,515,924
Indiana	83,275	34,450	128,280
Illinois	18,600	12,542	63,550
Kentucky	39,173	31,963	103,549
Missouri	13,243	8,222	60,189
Kansas	2,685	696	11,656
Total Midwest	106,976	87,873	362,374
Grand total	1,334,356	1,371,360	3,878,298

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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OPD—4-10-1944 47

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Aside from the excellence of consumption originating in the requirements of the military and naval programs, substantial improvement in activity connected with protection of future requirements of civilian users and manufacturing consumers was reported during the past week. Distributors, especially of products of medical import and importance, were busy looking after their forward needs and the total of such business was very good.

Reports concerning governmental activity included the establishment of higher price ceilings for blackstrap and beet sugar final molasses in three selling areas; the proposed establishment of a higher menthol price ceiling in Brazil and the absence of any price action by OPA on imported menthol; the beginning of an antitrust suit against the natural wood methanol industry, a Department of Justice prosecution which the REPORTER reported scheduled as far back as last January; and the signing of a contract covering sales of Cuban blackstrap molasses and alcohol, signing having taken place in Havana on April 1 and involving 65,000,000 gallons of blackstrap, the equivalent of 800,000 tons of sugar-invert molasses, and alcohol of 96 proof in quantities ranging from 12,500,000 to 20,500,000 gallons.

More competition developed in a couple of alkaloids—atropine sulphate and sparteine sulphate. Both were at lower price schedules and the market was definitely favorable as to supply and price for buyers. Competition from Brazilian emetine also seemed more than a reasonable prospect for the American alkaloid industry.

February sales aggregating $24,610,000 were reported to the Bureau of the Census by 133 drug wholesalers. The total was 6 percent less than that for January but 11 percent larger than that for February, 1943. An average increase of 20 percent in inventories was reported in comparison with a year earlier.

Alcohol. — A contract between the Cuban and United States government under which Cuba will sell the United States 65,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses and the equivalent of 800,000 tons of sugar-inverted molasses at 2½c. per pound sugar content was reported signed April 1 in Havana. The United States will also buy between 12,500,000 and 20,500,000 gallons of 96 percent alcohol at 65c. per gallon shipside, in tank cars at terminals. The price of tax-free domestic alcohol is 50c. per gallon. After victory, it is going to be no easy matter to put alcohol back on a basis where reasonable profit as well as a production adjusted to consumption requirements will be possible. The present picture is a peace-time domestic alcohol industry operating at expanded and full-flush production for war needs; plus all whisky distilleries operating at capacity in production of alcohol only, and solely for war needs; plus, an enlarged Cuban and Caribbean Sea area production which will come to the United States to aid in meeting war needs; and, finally, if War Production Board plans materialize, plus alcohol made from waste sulphite liquor derived from the production of sulphite wood pulp and from various gases WPB has authorized a wood-waste plant in Bellingham, Wash., with a 2,000,000 gallon per year capacity, and is experimenting with gas-alcohol production. There are some eighty sulphite pulp mills in the United States and construction of similar plants there, plus others in Canada, would provide an estimated 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol per year. This would be in addition to other existing facilities.

Atropine Sulphate.—The market is lower. Quotations prevail at $7.75 to $8.15 per pound according to quantity and conditions suggested possible shading of the inside figure. The shortage has been definitely eliminated by the availability of ample supplies of raw material.

Butyl Acetate.—Production of fermentation material at points other than Illinois and Indiana hold at 18c. per pound in tanks. The Illinois and Indiana production sells for 17.95c. per pound.

Butyl Alcohol. — Quotations on the production in states other than Illinois and Indiana continue to hold at 18½c. per pound in tanks. The Indiana and Illinois output sells for 18.80c. per pound.

Caffeine.—There is room for practically every pound of this material that can be obtained and in addition to a peak production of domestic material there is the steady arrival of substantial quantities from Brazil. One domestic producer has been authorized by OPA to sell as high as $4.25 per pound for anhydrous material. Others have a $3 ceiling.

Castor Oil.—The arrivals of castor beans on this market are, apparently, heavier now than they were a year ago. The total of arrivals from January 1 to and including last week was within 14,153,000 pounds of the 1943 total from January 1 to May 1. The latest reports on arrivals noted 12,092,250 pounds, which made the January to date total to 98,178,200 pounds.

Chicago, April 5.—The castor oil market remains steady, with fairly good activity. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; drums, less than car lots, 13½c.

Emetine.—Brazil is reported to be producing emetine for export and business is said to have been done with the United States to the extent of about 200 kilos of material at $880 per kilo, Brazilian ports—a price equal to about $400 per pound, or $25 per ounce. These statements were made together with the further declaration that Brazilian ipecac root for use by American makers of emetine cannot be bought in Brazil at a price permitting its resale to said emetine makers at not more than price ceiling limitations. At least one agent for a Brazilian ipecac root shipper said that some emetine manufacturers had petitioned the OPA for permission to pay the price necessary to get Brazilian root for manufacturing purposes, but the petitions were denied by OPA. Emetine was formerly supplied to this country by European makers. Since the war closed that source of supply, a domestic production of emetine has been created within the limitations set by the availability of ipecac root from whatever source. It now appears that at least some domestic producers may be forced to face Brazilian instead of European competition for emetine business in this country.

Fishliver Oils.—The price position of raw material and finished oils remained unsettled despite meetings between OPA and the producers. In this area, the market has a strong undertone and stocks are moderate.

Los Angeles, April 5.—The establishment of ceiling prices on fish livers was declared as impracticable and there was a discussion of revising ceiling prices on vitamin oils at a meeting held in San Francisco last week between vitamin oil producers and officials of the OPA, but no definite action was taken, according to reports reaching here. Sales and deliveries of vitamin oils have improved a bit during the last few days with the market very firm.

Glycerin.—Although the war program is taking up huge quantities of this article, available supplies of some kinds are such that civilian usage is likely to be expanded under suspension of tight allocation of production. Consumers stand an excellent chance of getting approval of their filings for supplies as required under government orders.

Chicago, April 5.—Demand for glycerin is good, with market tone healthy. More

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Molasses, blackstrap, Area No. 3, $6 per ton
Area No. 4, $4.80 per ton
Area No. 5, $1.40 per ton

Prices Reduced

Atropine sulphate, 35c. per oz.
Sparteine sulphate, 45c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
242.8	242.8	243.7	241.5

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interest is being shown. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—The announcement made in the previous week and stating that the Brazilian government plans a price ceiling of $31 per kilo in Brazil—equal to about $14 per pound—was received variously by local factors. They reported receipt of offerings from Brazil at $40 to $42 per kilo, Brazil, even before the Washington story had dried after printing. The second remark was that the higher prices now permitted sellers of domestic peppermint oil are not likely to increase planted acreage this year and hence are not likely to assure peppermint oil for menthol production in this country. Hence, the Brazilian article will find buyers here willing to pay prices exceeding those reported planned by the Brazilian government. A few were wrathy about a program which, in Brazil, puts American dollars into the hands of Japanese, main growers of peppermint in Brazil. Meanwhile, the factor who has taken a most substantial part of activity in Brazilian menthol stated definitely that goods now going into consumption are being sold here at not more than $16.50 per pound. Other importers had said that nothing could be sold profitably at less than $18.50. And there the matter stands while the Office of Price Administration still "studies" what to do about a definite domestic dollars and cents price ceiling on imported menthol.

Mercurials.—The entire group was steady and since the price for raw material at Western mines now show a tendency to strengthen and even advance as production declines, the mercurial schedule is expected to hold for some time to come.

Methanol.—The news of the week was the start of the Department of Justice antitrust suit against companies and individuals connected with the production of natural wood methanol. Details available at this time appear elsewhere in this issue. It is an industry that continued to exist, though on a declining scale of production, despite the advent of synthetic methanol. In 1941, the last year for which full production figures are available, the output of natural, crude methanol was 5,294,020 gallons, while that of synthetic methanol was 44,968,444 gallons. One of the houses sued has been virtually the "father" of the wood methanol business for practically sixty years.

Molasses.—Purchase of 65,000,000 gallons of blackstrap and the equivalent of 800,000 tons of sugar-inverted molasses at 2½c. per pound was arranged on April 1 when a contract to that effect was signed by the Cuban and United States governments. Increases in beet sugar final molasses, now limited in use to the manufacture of yeast and citric acid and its derivatives were announced April 4 by OPA, to apply in areas, Nos. 3, 4 and 5. The new ceilings are:—Area No. 3, $26 per ton; No. 4, $29; and No. 5, $34.60.

Quicksilver.—The market is stiffening some in the Far West where production had been shut decreasing as the result of bad weather and low prices. Locally, there is also a tendency for a firmer position to develop and some believe that spot prices soon will be not less than $135 per flask.

San Francisco, April 5.—Buyers are more than ever becoming cognizant of the trend towards closing of quicksilver mines since the drop in prices and as a result the market is showing a healthy, steady tone. While recent sales here have been on the basis of $125, some sellers are not inclined to let go for less than $130 per flask.

Abbott Laboratories Forms Plans for Postwar

Postwar plans and recommendations have been prepared by seventeen committees composed of employees and officers, S. De Witt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, told stockholders at the annual meeting March 30. Included in the postwar plans and recommendations were the following:—Postwar plans for sales; plans of the advertising department; plans for research and development; plans for pharmaceutical research; plans for biological research; plans for control laboratories; plans for dermatological research laboratories; plans for production; chemical division plans; plant expansion program; personnel plan; plans for the medical department; plans for the purchasing department; plans by the comptroller; plans for packaging; plans for Canada; plans for export.

Chemurgic Conference

—Continued from page 7

ed by chemists, presents many wonderful opportunities. As is so often the case in modern industry's utilization of the tools of science, one successful development of this kind attracts and inspires other developments in the same general field.

For these reasons we are inclined to view the soybean fiber work of the Drackett Company with much interest from the farm chemurgic viewpoint. Here, we believe, is a fundamentally important scientific achievement whose implications are far greater than the development of a new man-made fiber, important as may be that product itself.

Many informative statistical data on the usefulness of the soybean were presented by Lamar Kishlar, president of the American Oil Chemists Society. He dwelt particularly on its postwar place, of which he said:—

The soybean grower can no longer be satisfied with bushels per acre alone. The soybean crusher must broaden his horizon to think beyond goals measured in terms of tons of oilmeal and pounds of oil. The soybean technologist of the postwar world must think as much about color, odor, flavor, and keeping quality of this oil as he does about high yields and low refining losses. Moreover, the soybean technologist must think as much about proper cooking and extraction to give better flavor, better uniformity, and better growth in oilmeal as he does about percent nutrients printed on the tag. It is final results—not printing on the label—which will count in this postwar world.

If the soybean is to retain its leadership in the world of tomorrow, the grower, the processor and the refiner must think more about Mr. Boss, the man who uses the final product. If the soybean is to move into the postwar world without serious repercussions, we who are helping to guide its destiny must see in each bushel of soybeans not just 60 pounds of seeds—we must adjust our vision to see in each bushel 10½ pounds of margarin or 8.4 pounds of shortening or 8.4 pounds of salad oil, which will, in turn, produce from 13 to 25 pounds of salad dressing depending on the kind. We must not only see in each bushel 50 pounds of soybean oil meal. We must also see in each bushel 50 pounds of the highest quality protein which when properly balanced with the right amounts of carbohydrates, vitamins, and trace minerals will help produce more milk, more butter, more beef, more pork, or more chicken to feed a hungry world.

The usefulness of soybean oil in paint was set forth by M. F. Taggart, director of research for the O'Brien Varnish Company. He traced the improvement of paint formulation, showing test panels to illustrate various steps, and presented the conclusion that chemurgy had "cast the die" in the determination of paints for postwar homes.

Turning to the paints of today, with particular reference to "baked enamel made out of white pigments ground in a liquid which is the reaction product resulting from chemically combining a polyhydroxyl alcohol, a polybasic acid, and a carboxylic acid," he turned to simple words to support his "resolution" that "soybean oil ought to be used in large quantities in paints for postwar homes."

In the formulation of today's better paints, there are no secrets, Mr. Taggart said. They combine titanium dioxide for opacity, zinc oxide for brilliant whiteners, white lead for drying, asbestine for tooth, other inerts to control brushing, soybean oil for long life and brilliance of color, non-yellowing, continued flexibility, and ease of application, with a jelling oil for controlling penetration. He exhibited panels illustrating such a paint.

The chemical stabilization of dirt roads was explained in talk and movie by Theodore Marvin, of the Hercules Powder Company, in a demonstration of the application and effects of stabinol, a treated rosin. The farm value of roadways which stayed dusty at the bottom of puddles of rainwater, as Mr. Marvin's picture showed, was evident to all his audience.

Castor Stalks in Industry

Advocating the growing of castor plants as a means of eking out the supply of woodpulp, J. E. Good, of the Woburn Chemical Corporation, said that about 1,000 stalks of a large type of castor plant could be grown on one acre of ground with a yield of 28,000 pounds of dry wood, from which could be obtained 9,250 pounds of alphacellulose. Data of the United States Department of Commerce and the combined pulp and paper committee of

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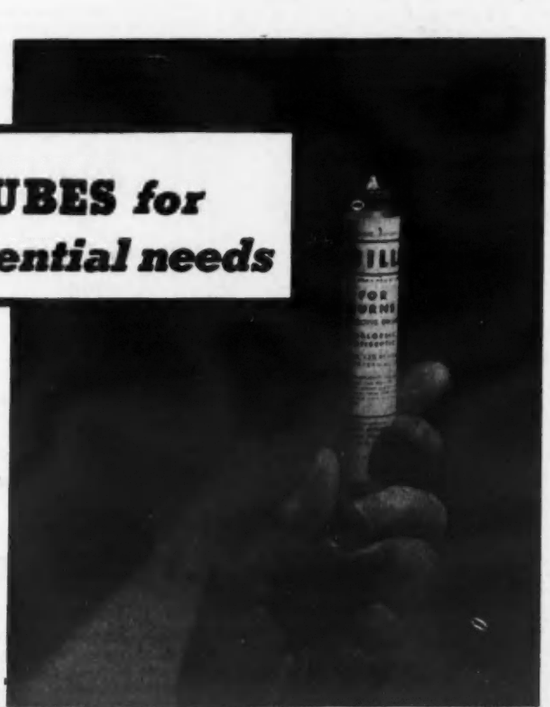

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the War Production Board indicate that there will be a shortage of approximately 3,000,000 cords of wood for paper production this year. The equivalent amount of alphacellulose obtained from that wood could be grown in one year on approximately 300,000 acres of marginal ground devoted to castor plants, Mr. Good said.

When castor stalks are to be used for making pulp it would be advisable to have the plantings within reasonable distance of the pulpmill, Mr. Good pointed out. The fiber from the pulp of the castor plant is short, compared with that from slash pine, therefore for certain purposes it could not be used by itself, but would have to be mixed with a certain amount of woodpulp to act as an extender. In certain other cases it can be used by itself without the addition of the longer-fibered pulp. Types of kraft paper can be made from the pulp of the castor plant and many other kinds of paper or cardboard where maximum tensile strength is not necessary.

Another product in connection with the castor plant is an insecticide called "spra kast," which, Mr. Good said, is made from extractives of the leaves and stalks of the castor plant. Like any other insecticide it does not kill all insects, but it seems to have the property of controlling most of the insects that infest vegetables grown by farmers and victory gardeners. In addition to being an efficient insecticide it has a stimulating effect on the trees or vegetables on which it is used, probably attributable to the presence of enzymes and chlorophyl in the castor plant which become a component part of the insecticide. Most plants generate only about enough enzymes for their own sustenance and growth, but the castor plant generates an excess of these enzymes.

The development of endocrinologic therapy based on the peculiar hormonic influences of animal glands was explained by David Klein, of Wilson Laboratories. The complex physiological functions of the pituitary, adrenal, and other glands were briefly related, and the expansive therapeutic applications of derivatives of these organs were outlined.

Alcohol production was discussed from several angles of raw materials. The sweetpotato angle is noted above. P. A. Singleton, of the New England Alcohol Company, discussed the Carribean molasses factor. Waste from the sulphite wood process was appraised as a source of alcohol by M. M. Rosen, of the Ontario Paper Company. A related topic, the production of sugar for feed and fermentation by the hydrolysis of wood wastes was informatively reviewed by E. M. Schaefer.

Peacetime products expectable from the industrial developments of the war program were enumerated by M. C. Teague, of the United States Rubber Company. These included impervious plastic laminates, insulating plastics better than cork, and some of them lighter, improved insulation of wire, plastic windows, synthetic rubber midsoles, new artificial leathers, expansion joints for concrete paving made for a corn-derived elastomer, more enduring stockings, elastic upholstery fabric, greatly strengthened cotton yarn, improved asbestos fabrics of light weight.

Edmund H. Hamann, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., exhibited a motion picture, "Essential Oils of the World."

The comprehensive chemurgic program of Canada and the progress and development thereunder were related by D. G. McKenzie, chief commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Among the objectives are building material from straw and similar waste, oils and protein feeds and plastics from seeds, small-scale alcohol production, a starch industry, food dehydration. Butyleneglycol is being made from wheat; an agarlike substance is being made from irish moss. Oilcrushing plants are being provided in Manitoba and in one of the Eastern provinces. A synthetic rubber plant is in operation near Sarnia, Ont. A starch factory is in project, and a sulphite-waste alcohol plant is in operation. A number of food-dehydrating plants are running full force.

Abbott Laboratories Names F.H. Young Vice-Pres.

Ferdinand H. Young, director of production for Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, has been elected a vice-president. Charles S. Downs, advertising manager and Edward A. Ravenscroft, chief engineer were elected to the directorate.

CMP Class B Quotas

—Continued from page 5

the manufacture of the Class B facility is approved, the applicant will receive the priorities assistance and allotments whch he needed to make it. However, if such class B facilities are made in the normal course of the applicant's business, he must file Form CMP-4B in order to obtain the materials required for its manufacture.

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Carbon Dioxide 'Trust'

—Continued from page 3

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.; Liquid Carbonic Corporation, all of New York; and the Michigan Alkali Company, Wyandotte, Mich.

Practices Detailed

Count I of the complaint alleges that pursuant to their various agreements and understandings entered into and carried out since January 1, 1937, the respondents have concertedly engaged in the following practices:—

(1) Fixed the prices at which they would sell liquid and solid carbon dioxide to wholesalers and retailers and also the charges for performing various services in connection with the sale and delivery of such products.

(2) Refrained from selling dry ice to beverage bottlers or owners of converters who use converting equipment other than that sold, leased or maintained by the respondents.

(3) Discriminated in price in the sale of solid carbon dioxide by charging customers who convert such dry ice into liquid carbon dioxide by means of converters not sold, leased or maintained by the respondents, higher prices than those charged customers who utilize the respondents' converters.

(4) Refrained from competing in certain territories, as in the case of Michigan Alkali Company which, pursuant to agreement with Pure Carbonic, Inc., discontinued the sale and distribution of dry ice through distributors other than Pure Carbonic, Inc., in the New England States and parts of New York and Pennsylvania.

(5) Adopted and followed, in certain areas, the policy of cutting prices of liquid and solid carbon dioxide to wholesale and retail customers of the respondents' competitors below the prices charged in other areas where there is less competition, for the purpose and with the effect of taking business from such competitors and driving them out of the market.

(6) Entered into long-term agreements with manufacturers of carbonic gas in liquid and solid form, wherein it is provided that the manufacturers will not sell such products to the respondents' competitors for the purpose of makng dry ice and that the respondents will purchase from the manufacturers either their requirements in certain plants or a fixed minimum quantity approximately equal to such requirements.

Count I of the complaint alleges that these practices are all to the injury of the public and have, among other things, hindered and prevented price competition among the respondents; placed in the respondents the power to control and enhance prices; increased the prices of liquid and solid carbon dioxide; and created in the respondents a monopoly in the sale of such products.

Count II of the complaint charges the respondents with violation of the Robinson-Patman Act and alleges that they engage in the following discriminatory practices and methods of determining the prices at which they sell their products:—

(1) Charge customers who purchase dry ice and convert it into liquid carbon dioxide by means of converting equipment not sold, leased or maintained by the respondents, substantially higher prices than they charge customers who use the respondents' converters.

(2) Classify customers according to the quantity purchased over a given period of time, usually a year, and sell to purchasers of the larger quantities at varying discriminatory prices, the most favored customers being sold at discriminatory prices ranging from approximately 20 percent to as high as 60 percent less than the highest price charged any customer in the same location.

(3) Arbitrarily charge some customers substantially less than others in the same or different trade area, for the purpose and with the effect of taking business away from competitors and driving them out of business.

The effect of these discriminations in price, the complaint alleges, has been to injure and destroy competition between the respondents and their competitors, and between the customers of the respondents in the resale of liquid and solid carbon dioxide, and has tended to create a monopoly in the various trade areas in which the respondents and their competitors are engaged in the sale and distribution of such products.

The respondents are granted 20 days to answer the complaint.

Institute of Chemists Awards Student Medals

Richard S. Urban, son of Steven Urban, purchasing agent for E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufacturers, New York, is among those receiving student medals from the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists for outstanding scholastic achievement in the study of chemistry while attending Columbia University, prior to his joining the armed forces some months ago.

Other recipients of awards are:—Ralph M. Daniels, of Brooklyn College; Paul H. Maurer, of the College of the City of New York; Paul J. Blatz, of Fordham University; Warren J. Brehm, of New York University; Charlotte Ressler, of New York University; Charles F. Ferraro, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; Ada Frances Friedman, of Queens College, and Albert P. Romano, of Rutgers University.

American Can Advances Jenkins and Eddy

L. D. Jenkins has been appointed sales manager of the northwest district for the American Can Company, New York. R. L. Eddy has been made assistant to the manager of sales for the Pacific division. Mr. Jenkins was formerly assistant to the general manager of sales, and Mr. Eddy was formerly district sales manager of the Northwest.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Although the signs are indistinct and surrounded by something akin to a Blue Ridge Mountain mist, still there are signs that suggest the resumption of botanical drug collection in the domestic areas. Of course, the collection—such as it may be—centers on merchandise that may be successfully gathered this early in the growing season. Unfortunately, the bulk of required botanicals must await substantial plant growth in order to assure that the important constituents of the collected merchandise shall be in the proper state of development and strength.

Thoughts of many merchants who sell botanicals indigenous to North Africa were aroused last week by the clear indication that inflation is rampant wherever such botanicals may exist. The goods are there but, unfortunately, the prices which the sharp traders in North Africa want now are often so high as to make sale here at prices not in excess of permitted ceilings—all permitted adjustments being taken care of—practically impossible. Those charged with the entire project of bringing these needed supplies to this country stated last week that they had even contacted the French official bureau representing the French Committee for National Liberation, urging that some high officials in Algiers put the "bee" on the shippers responsible for the inflated and advancing prices. The reply was that sort of a shoulder shrug that, to a Frenchman, means "It cannot be done." Meanwhile, there are domestic needs that go unsatisfied and export business that cannot be accepted.

Balsams

Peru.—Not much spot activity was reported, but the position was one of substantial strength that lined up with moderate stocks and the prevailing cost of replacement.

Tolu.—A very good jobbing business prevailed locally and the business was sufficient to eliminate any competitive shading of local values.

Barks

Black Haw.—Because of what is being paid, or offered in the primary market for new crop root bark if and when it becomes available, the market here is about 76c. to 80c. per pound, and practically nothing is available at present.

Elm.—Collection will come high this year and the present spot market of 26c. to 27c. per pound is an indication of the advancing trend of values generally.

Sassafras.—This is another article that must be collected supremely this year if the next consuming season needs are to be even reasonably covered. There is practically no carryover and the available supply is worth 63c. to 65c. per pound.

Wild Cherry.—Carryover has rarely if ever been so small and the outlook for a substantial collection so poor. But it has started and the primary market is offering more often.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—The market is nominal to all intents and purposes and anything available would command about 60c. per pound.

Vanilla. — Replenishment of cut Mexicans in fair quantities has eased prices back to about $8 to $8.50 per pound and it is felt that when whole beans begin to reach this market in quantities quotations may also become somewhat easier. However, major attention centers on the prospect for Madagascar beans arriving on this market and said prospect is much better now than it was some weeks back. There is reason to believe that several arrivals may be reported ultimately.

Berries

Hawthorn.—Although there have been no reported importations of English berries, it is understood that there is still a comparatively small quantity available here at prices virtually nominal and subject to confirmation in the event of inquiry. The nominal basis is 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Juniper.—Collection of the 1944 crop has been underway, but real progress will probably not be made until snow is entirely off the ground. At this writing, many of the collection areas are getting a heavy blanket of April snow.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Areca nuts, powdered, 5c. perl b.
Black haw, root bark, 1c. per lb.
Elm bark, select, 1c. per lb.
Galangal root, 2c. per lb.
Grindelia robusta herb, 3c. per lb.
Sabadilla seed, powdered, 1c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, select, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 5c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Balm of Gilead buds, 5c. per lb.
Colocynth pulp, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.9	261.9	261.7	255.3

Flowers

Arnica.—Scarcity is bound to keep prices high in quarters still able to book a little business in this material. At the moment the position is close to being entirely nominal.

Chamomile. — Indications are that some who have fair-sized carryover flowers are not entirely disposed to reject bids reasonably close to the price at which new crop goods may be obtained.

Pyrethrum.—According to a British source, a site is being selected in Nairobi, Kenya, British East Africa, for a pyrethrum extracting factory. The 1943 Kenya plantings are estimated at 41,060 acres, or about 720 percent over the prewar total of 5,000 acres.

Saffron. — Spanish flowers remained comparatively strong, even though demand was not very active, save for jobbing quantities. Replacement is not an easy problem to solve from either transport or cost points of view.

Gums

Aloe.—There is a moderate quantity of distressed Curacao gum available at exceptionally attractive prices. Dealers want 67c. minimum.

Arabic. — The price successfully asked for sorts is now 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Several lots recently offered at depressed prices have been taken up and are now held for the above figures. Stocks available here and at the source are substantial in size.

Karaya.—Demand takes up the slack in supply rather better than steadily and hence the price position remains very firm and stocks lack signs of any important surplus.

Tragacanth.—Stocks have improved moderately but in the main the situation remains fairly tight so far as gum running to true types are concerned. Many former dealers have been compelled to eliminate the gum because of price ceiling limitations which some who are newly arrived dealers have been able to surmount.

Herbs and Leaves

Grindelia Robusta.—Not much on spot and the market has been raised to 19c. to 20c. per pound, a price reported done under competitive circumstances.

Laurel.—Stocks of Portuguese leaves have disappeared. Cyprus leaves are cheaper at 32c. to 38c. per pound but the Turkish was higher at 37c. to 38c.

Rosemary.—Prices were reported to be fractionally higher at 8½c. to 9c. per pound on the revival of a more active trading request.

Sage.—Stocks of material produced in California should increase during the next several weeks, and there should also be more material offered from the North Pacific Coast.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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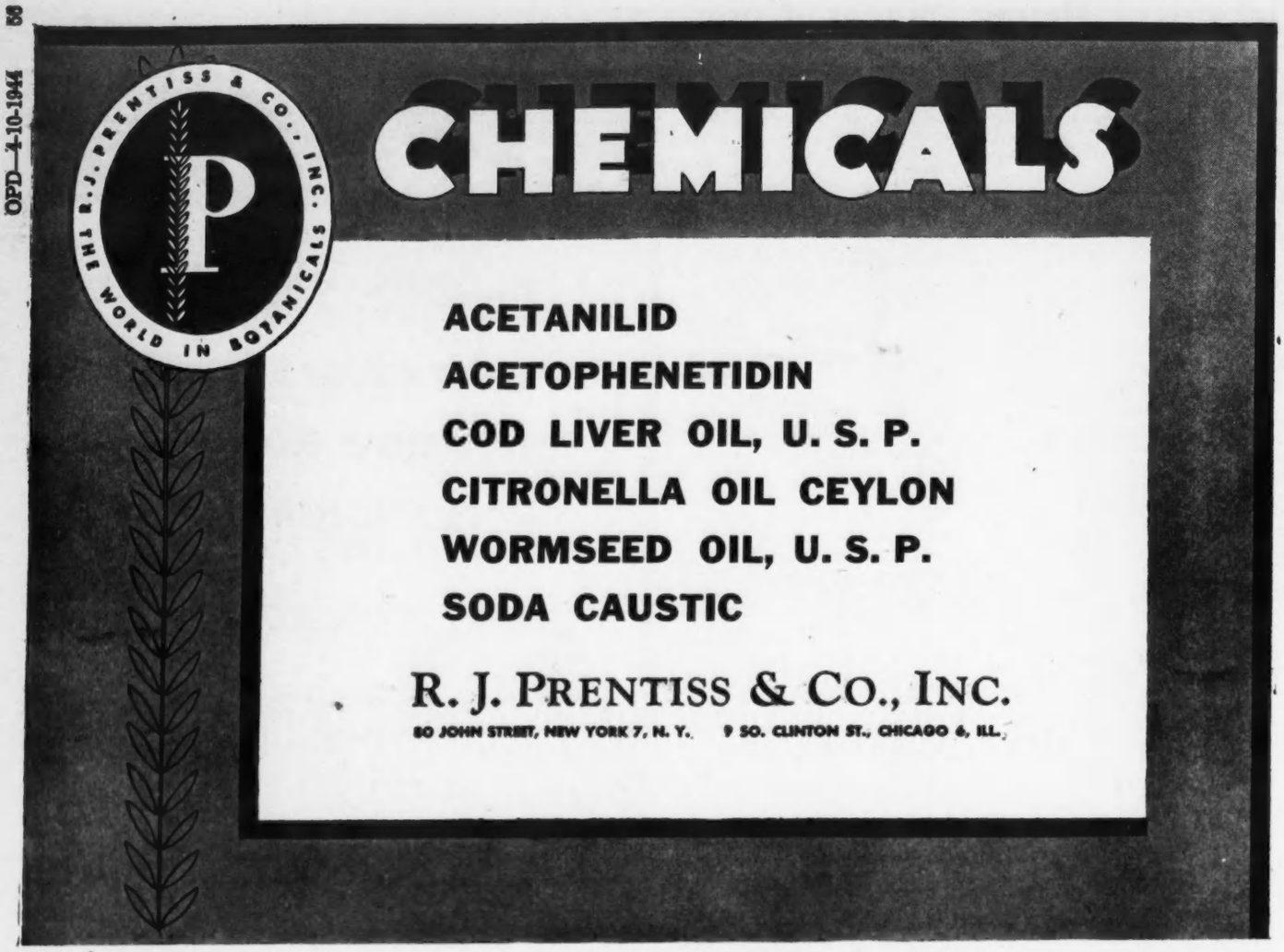
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Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Some diminution of stocks has been accompanied by the development of slightly higher prices for powdered material. Quotations last week were 30c. to 35c. per pound.

Balm of Gilead Buds.—Although the market was lower, goods available at minimum quotations were usually new crop and, consequently, full of moisture. The market was $1.05 to $1.15 per pound.

Cassia Fistula.—Steady to firm and showing signs of demand.

Colocynth Pulp.—Renewals to the recently not very large spot supply has been accompanied by a downward revision of quotations to 60c. to 65c. per pound.

Roots

Blood.—Dealers have no stock and refuse to quote. Any spot quotation would be purely nominal. Around $2 per pound has been paid.

Galangal.—Since the root comes from China, no replacements have reached here for a long time. Since consumption is moderate at the best, some stock still remains on spot, for which a nominal price of 30c. per pound is asked.

Rhubarb.—Indian root does a good job in substituting for the virtually unobtainable Chinese material—although there is one lot of the latter still available here at comparatively high prices.

Squill.—British ports note arrival of North African red squill. The item had been, apparently, quite short there since the ban on the use of strychnine as a rodenticide caused heavier consumption of the red material.

Seeds

Celery.—Market has become stedier following the recent and rather sharp drop in prices. The forward position of the item holds steady, too.

Coriander.—Reports indicate that the government agencies may permit some seed to be shipped from India, but informed factors on the spot say the price there is above local ceilings.

Fenugreek.—Export orders go the rounds but cannot be filled. The stock simply is not here. Nor is there much chance of further lots arriving from French North Africa because inflation seems to control the market there.

Sabadilla.—A higher spot market at 30c. to 32c. per pound prevailed in company with an increased movement of powdered material into consuming channels. Stocks are not overly plentiful.

—Continued on page 57

Pepper Seizure Case Again Postponed

OPD Washington Bureau

Hearings on the petition of Commodities Trading Corporation for a permanent injunction restraining the government from seizing 6,500,000 pounds of black pepper has been postponed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia until after the Easter recess. Attorneys hope to fix a date for the hearing some time during the week of April 17.

A temporary restraining order which went into effect at the time of the filing of the complaint in the court is being continued pending the hearing of the petition for a permanent injunction on its merits. Government attorneys have made no decision on which grounds to oppose the petition, whether to make a motion to dismiss, ask for a summary judgment, etc. It is their intention, however, to seek a ruling from the court on the question of law and the legality of the seizure action.

Medical Care Bill Signed by Dewey

Governor Dewey has approved the Mailler bill as chapter 387 of the New York laws of 1944, creating a temporary state commission of two senators, two assemblymen and ten persons appointed by the Governor, four to be physicians; two, laymen; one, a hospital administrator; one, a bedside registered nurse; one, a hospital nurse; and one, a public health nurse, to make studies, surveys and investigations of programs for medical care of persons in the State, especially needy sick; appropriates $40,000.

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CONSTITUENTS

Gum	Tannin 6%
Resin	Starch
Sassafrid 9%	Volatile oil 6% to 9%.

PROPERTIES

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Diuretic—increases secretion and flow of urine.
Stimulant—excites organic action.

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CALCIUM CITRATE—58 bgs, One, Two, Three Co, Inc
CARDAMOM—120 cs, 15,600 lbs, Volkart Bros
40 cs, 5,200 lbs, Joensson & Cross
10 cs, 1,300 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
30 cs, 3,900 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
10 cs, 1,300 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
30 cs, 3,900 lbs, W J Bush & Co
230 cs, 29,900 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—11,879 bgs, 1,781,850 lbs, Industrial Trust Co
12,828 bgs, 1,924,200 lbs, First National Bank
11,900 bgs, 1,785,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
11,606 bgs, 1,740,900 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
11,760 bgs, 1,764,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
13,500 bgs, 2,025,000 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
7,142 bgs, 1,071,300 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
CINNAMON—1,000 bls, 100,000 lbs, S L Jones & Co
300 bls, 30,000 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney
300 bls, 30,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
90 bls, 9,000 lbs, Willets & Co
40 bls, 4,000 lbs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co
800 bls, 80,000 lbs, A G Dunn
200 bls, 20,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
10 bls, 1,000 lbs, Balfour Guthrie & Co
10 bls, 1,000 lbs
208 bls, 20,800 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
CODLIVER MEAL—50 bgs
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, C M Loeb Rhodes & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel Duval & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Wessel Kulenkampf & Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
1,045 bgs, 209,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, National City Bank
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
6,050 bgs, 1,210,000 lbs, Machado & Co
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Barclay Bank
COCOA BUTTER—607 cs, Wessel Kulenkampf & Co
800 bls, 108,000 lbs, Wessel Kulenkampf & Co
64 cs, A C Israel Commodity Co
20 bls, 2,700 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
17 cs, Ernest Adler & Co
100 bls, 13,500 lbs, Ernest Adler & Co
666 cs, Woodward & Dickenson
333 cs, Nieschlag & Co
CORKWASTE—671 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—990 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co
SHAVINGS—2,895 bls, J Sennett
GUM, COPAL—141 bgs, O G Innes Corp
101 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—5 bls, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
5 bls, Gillespie & Co
35 bls
GOAT—32 bls, N Wasman Co
20 bls, American Textile Co
10 bls, L Hess
61 bls, P L Scheerer & Son
HORSE TAIL—19 bls, R Schwarz Bristle Co
KAMALA—30 bgs, 4,200 lbs, S B Penick & Co
LIME JUICE—51 cks, Middleton & Co
MACE—10 bgs, Barclay Bank
MEDICINAL PREPS—16 cs, D C Andrews & Co
32 cs, E Fougera & Co
NUTMEGS—96 bgs, Barclay Bank
MICA—430 cs
MINERAL SUBST—210 dms, African Metal Corp
MOLASSES—12,000 tons
OIL, CASTOR—1,067 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
CASHEW SHELL—1,200 dms
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James B. Melick, has been appointed general sales manager for the American Maize-Products Company, New York.

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ORANGE—1 cs, J D Walsh
PALM—1,232,191 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SEAL—6 dms
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, A G Dunn
PEPPER—35 bgs, Murbas Trading Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,103 bgs, 294,420 lbs, L Oppenheimer & Co
755 bgs, 105,700 lbs
WAX, BEES—50 bgs, Curacao Trading Co
70 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
20 bgs, Schutte & Focke
38 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Inc
41 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
500 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
300 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co
CARNAUBA—23 bgs, 4,600 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
17 bgs, 3,400 lbs, S C Johnson & Son
23 bgs, 4,600 lbs, Lenape Trading Co
22 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
66 bgs, 13,200 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
22 bgs, 4,400 lbs, T G Cooper & Co
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp

Fertilizer Materials

—Continued from page 46

ing, it is stated that interest is already shown in top dressing materials.

Baltimore, Apr. 7.—Manpower shortage retarding soil cultivation. Preparations being made for fishing operations. Superphosphate producers behind orders. Tankage and dried blood scarce, feeders paying ceiling prices for material available.

Chicago, April 7. — With receipts of hogs on the downgrade recently, and with cattle receipts about marking time, supplies of fertilizer materials have felt no important expansion. Meanwhile, demand appears to have been holding steady.

Los Angeles, April 7.—A joint session for the benefit of the California fertilizer trade will be held here under the auspices of the WFA, WPB and OPA on April 19, according to an announcement reaching here. Problems of supply, pricing and administration for the forthcoming 1944-45 season will be discussed. Meanwhile, marketing conditions here remain totally unchanged. Spreading is at its height.

Pharmacy Foundation

—Continued from page 3

of the 124 scholarships established in the past year had been assigned to students of exceptional ability who needed financial aid. A second award of 128 scholarships is now under consideration by the board of grants.

An ultimate objective of an invested fund of $5,000,000 to finance the foundation's work for the purpose of promoting pharmaceutical education was suggested by George V. Doerr, president of the foundation and vice-president of the Minneapolis division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

The following officers were re-elected:—

President, George V. Doerr; vice-president, C. S. Beardsley, of Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind.; secretary, E. L. Newcomb; treasurer, S. B. Penick, sr.

The following were elected directors:—Dean Little, S. B. Penick, sr., Fred A. Lawson, of E. L. Patch Company, Boston; George A. Moulton and Fred J. Griffiths.

The membership also voted to make Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association of America, an honorary member of the Foundation.

Obituaries

William H. Butler

William H. Butler, research chemist in the development laboratories of the Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., died in his home in Bloomfield, March 26. He was fourty-four years of age.

Born in Meriden, Conn., Mr. Butler graduated from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, in 1926. The following year he received the Pratt Institute Alumni Gold Medal. He was the author of many articles on protective coatings. He was also active in the work of the technical committee of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Surviving are his wife, a son and a brother and sister.

Dr. Robert A. Hatcher

Robert Anthony Hatcher, Ph.G., Phar.M., Sc.D., M.D., pharmacologist and physician, particularly famed for his work in the pharmacology and physiological standardization of digitalis, died April 1 in his home in Flushing, N. Y. He was seventy-six years old.

Robert Hatcher was born in New Madrid, Mo. After finishing his common schooling in New Orleans, he got his first pharmacal degree at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1889. Later he took up the study of medicine and got his degree from Tulane in 1898. The Philadelphia college gave him his master's degree in 1929, and he got his Sc.D. honor from Columbia the same year. He became professor of materia medica at Cleveland School of Pharmacy in 1899, taking on also some teaching at Western Reserve Medical College two years later. In 1904, he became a member of the pharmacologic faculty of Cornell University Medical College, rising to the full professorship in 1908, from which he retired in 1935. He was active in the pharmacal council of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the 1910 and 1920 U.S.P. conventions. He was a member of the national societies in biology, pharmacology, pharmacy, and therapeutics.

Dr. Hatcher's survivors are his wife, who was Mary Q. Burton, and a son, Robert Lee Hatcher.

Menno A. Vesper

Menno A. Vesper, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died in New York April 2 from injuries suffered in an automobile accident. He was sixty-five years of age. Born in Orange Township, Ashland County, Ohio, Mr. Vesper was a graduate pharmacist from the University of Kansas and was actively engaged in the pharmaceutical and chemical fields during his entire career. He joined the Merck organization in 1925 and subsequently was appointed director of the field sales division, the position which he held at the time on his death.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 56

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican material was shaded to 20c. to 20½c. per pound.

Cassia.—The market was purely nominal in the absence of stocks in first hands.

Clove.—Spot spice was up a small fraction to 17¼c. to 17¾c. per pound but the situation seemed not likely to get out of hand and reasonable price stability was a fair prospect.

Mace.—West Indian material advanced to 63c. to 64c. per pound for whole, but powdered goods remained unchanged.

Pepper.—Until the suit to restrain government commandeering of 6,500,000 pounds reached final decision, the position of the rather large stocks of black pepper stored in this area is likely to be indeterminate.

Isonipecaine, described as 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidin-4-carboxylic acid ethylester, has been put in the New York State category of narcotic drugs by the terms of a bill (A. 1930) passed by the legislature.

William G. Volkmann

William G. Volkmann, long prominent in the spice industry, who was general partner in the firm of A. Schilling & Sons, San Francisco, Calif., died March 22. Mr. Volkmann had been a member of the spice industry advisory committee of the the War Food Administration. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Spice Grinders' Section and of the food law standards committee of that section of the American Spice Trade Association.

Loftus H. Thackaberry, former Los Angeles branch manager for Parke, Davis & Co., who retired in 1938, died March 29 at his home at 1220 Wentworth avenue, Pasadena, Calif. He was sixty-nine years old. Surviving is his wife, Mrs. Lilly Thackaberry.

Lewis W. Waters, vice-president in charge of scientific relations for the General Foods Corporation, New York, died March 31.

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Columbia Opens Classes To Disabled Veterans

The School of Engineering of Columbia University is opening its Spring session courses free of charge to qualified men and women engineering students who have been discharged from the armed forces, it is announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president o the university.

This plan is designed to bridge over an emergency period in education, Dr. Butler pointed out. Although large numbers of men and women have been released from the service, no government plan as yet provides for the completion of their education. It is our hope that we can aid these men and women over the critical period of waiting until Federal funds are provided for them to continue their engineering studies.

Consulting Chemists To Meet April 10

A meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, will be held April 10 in The Chemists' Club, New York, at 6:30 p.m. Dinner will be served. Guest speaker for the evening is Prof. Herbert F. Rudd, of the University of New Hampshire, on the subject of "Enemy and Allies in East Asia—the Chinese and the Japanese: Two Ways of Life."

Gas Gangrene Antitoxin Sought for Lend-Lease

The Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board reported April 6 that members of the WPB Gas Gangrene Antitoxin Producers Industry Advisory Committee had been asked to submit proposals for producing all or any part of 1,350,000 doses of gas-gangrene antitoxin for lend-lease Gas-gangrene is an infection resulting from bacteria in wounds, and the antitoxin is biologically produced.

Members of the committee informed chemicals bureau officials that manpower shortages would constitute the biggest obstacle to production of the antitoxin, although only between 100 and 200 men would be needed.

Chemists' Club Abandons Employment Bureau

The bureau of employment of the Chemists' Club, New York, will cease operation April 29, 1944. Applications for employment will not be received after April 1, 1944.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Since the flow of raw materials to the essential oil market is definitely subject to wartime limitations, it is hardly surprising that new developments of major importance, actual or potential, were lacking last week. Market activity continued excellent. Supplies were far below normal size. And the degree to which demand for normal materials is maintained was almost surprising. In fact, there was some reason for the belief that use of substitutes or adoption of any sort of replacement for materials not obtainable now may not lead to the ultimate and permanent reduction in consuming volume once supplies again become reasonably available.

Some talk concerning the position of products of the French colonies was noted. It was admitted that said colonies will have a major interest in restocking the homeland with raw material when the war is won. But it was also said that numerous oils cannot be stored indefinitely. Again, impoverished condition of many lands makes it difficult to understand why the inhabitants of the French colonial possessions are not urged to produce essential and flower oils at top limits for sale to the United States now when so much higher than normal values can be obtained with no difficulty. Whatever may govern the situation, the fact remains that there are known stocks of needed oils in all French colonies, stocks that fail to come here.

A much better case can be made out for oils under British control. Lemongrass, citronella, sandalwood, patchouli, palmarosa, and clove oils, though not offered in large quantities and although subject to a rising tendency in prices, are still reaching this market from time to time and find ready buyers.

The main price activity was in peppermint, the spot value of which rose to ceiling limits when the new order of OPA became effective April 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Still showing signs of an easier spot position but no further decline in quotations was noted last week. Demand was very good.

Angelica.—According to the best advice current here, it will be impossible to get any of the oil recently offered in North Africa to this market. The nominal position is likely to continue.

Anise.—Practically nominal. Some said that pure, uncontanimated oil was practically impossible to obtain. It was significant that the leading houses are not offering at the present time.

Bergamot.—Hope in the impossible dies hard, yet it becomes clearer and more certain that any oil now in Messina or Reggio is going to stay there so far as the army is concerned. Experience in other liberated areas suggests that oil now there could be bought only at highly inflated prices which would make it difficult to import here and sell at domestic ceilings.

Bois de Rose.—A sale out of spot stocks was reported made at $3.80 per pound, a decline; but the range remained to $4.50 as to seller.

Caraway.—There is mighty little chance of any foreign oil reaching here, nor is there much more reason to expect that sufficient raw material will be made available to permit distillation by domestic plants.

Cassia.—It was interesting to note that a prominent soap manufacturer with a moderate supply of oil still in hand had assisted a competitor by alloting him a drum during the past week.

Cedarleaf.—The market was higher at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound and the situation, even at that figure, was still askew with most primary market price views.

Cedarwood.—A firmer and slightly higher market at 75c. to 80c. per pound was reported locally and some said they were having more trouble than they recently experienced in getting deliveries from the primary market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cedarleaf, 5c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, $1.50 per lb.
redistilled, $1.70 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Bois de rose, Brazilian, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
263.7	259.6	259.4	245.3

Citronella.—Substantially firm in all respects on spot and undergoing a movement that promised to keep stocks within limits unlikely to produce softer spot prices in the nearby future. Arrivals totaled 109 drums.

Clove.—Firm at the recent decline and not tending toward any further movement in favor of buyers at this time. It was reported that the cost of raw material is now a stabilizing element in the oil price situation.

Dill.—Reports suggest that the domestic cultivation of this seed for oil making purposes will get underway soon if, in fact, it has not already started to some extent in some places. There is reason to hope for a good production at stable prices.

Geranium.—Persistent attempts to get known stocks released from French North African ports for export to the United States result in failure for the most part, although the British seem able to get something from time to time. An arrival of 16 drums from some source was noted.

Juniper.—Snowfall throughout the area of collection will tend to delay substantially the production of domestic oil. Practically none is held now.

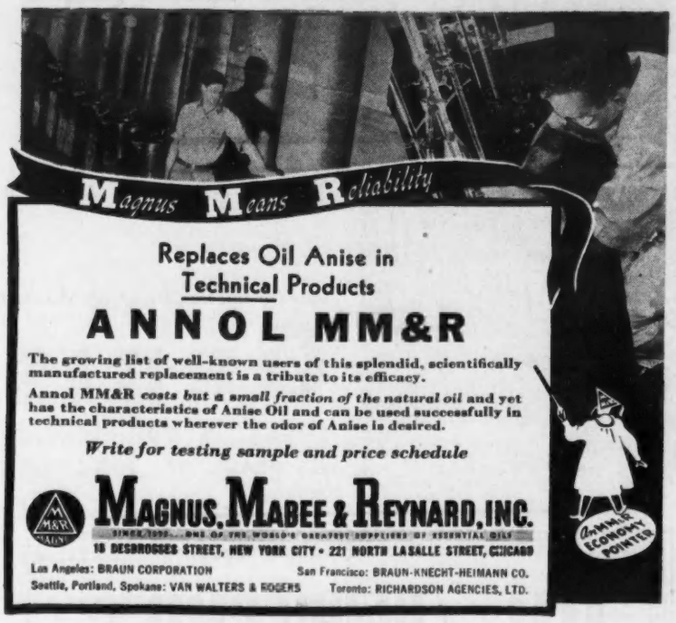
Lemon.—Demand was excellent and dealers' ability to make prompt deliveries in full quantities due was none too satisfactory. Delays in deliveries were the rule in most instances. Semi-official reports say that there is no chance of getting any oil started from Italian ports at this time. The attempts to get the ban on shipping lifted have failed.

Lemongrass.—Showing real strength. Spot prices were well maintained in all respects and that condition ruled for both spot and primary market oil.

Orange.—It now seems likely that neither European nor North African oils will come to this country soon. One prominent and former seller of French oil said that in his opinion any oil held here now had probably spoiled in storage. It's fortunate that domestic production is so ample. An import of 75 cases was noted.

Peppermint.—Well, a new season has started. Spot dealers may now charge as high but no higher than $7.50 per pound for natural oil and $8.05 for redistilled. To do that, they must buy from the farmer-producer of natural oil and pay him not more than $7 per pound—which is his ceiling price. They cannot buy from Middlewestern dealers unless said dealers are willing to sell local dealers at prices that start at $7 per pound or less, but which also may be set as high as $7.50. The producer-dealer who buys from other farmers may pay them no more than $7 per pound, for which oil he may get $7.50 if he finds a buyer. But the producer-dealer may not sell his own production at more than $7 per pound. It seemed, in local circles, most difficult to see exactly where the local dealers can continue continuously in the business of distributing peppermint oil. To buy at $7 and sell at $7.50 per pound might seem an exceptional margin when compared with former times when they bought at $2 and sold at $2.25 per pound. But the higher the price, the higher the dealers' differential must be, in all fairness. The local dealers have benefited some by OPA having made the differential between natural and redistilled oil 55c. per pound; in the past, the differential has been as low as 10c. or 15c. per pound. But the benefit will hold only if there is oil to buy at the prices established by the latest of OPA price ceilings for farmer-producers. Meanwhile, the whole thing appears to be up to the farmers if sufficient peppermint oil to meet war re-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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Oil Orange Sweet USP XII California Coldpressed
. . . $1.50 per lb. in 25 lb. cans

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SPEARMINT
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KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER!

JAVONELLA
Perfect for Perfuming
LAUNDRY SOAPS • WASHING POWDERS
LIQUID CLEANSERS • POLISHES, etc.

EVEN when oil of citronella was low in price and easy to obtain, JAVONELLA was a reliable favorite. A great many manufacturers preferred its finer, cleaner odor, its uniform quality and consistent economy. And now that Citronella is high in price and difficult to get, JAVONELLA is more important than ever before.

Write for sample and quotation

FELTON CHEMICAL CO., INC.
599 JOHNSON AVE., B'KLYN, N. Y. • BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, NATURAL DERIVATIVES, PERFUME AND FLAVOR OILS

quirements is to be available next August. Arrivals of 29 cases noted.

Spearmint.—While the situation in peppermint oil has cleared up substantially—at least as much as can be expected—probably for the past year, that in spearmint remains in status quo. OPA order MPR 472, amendment No. 1, effective April 4, reaffirmed the dealers' price at $4 per pound. And for months on end local dealers have declared that it had been steadily and persistently impossible to buy oil from the producers to sell at that limit. The pinch has been tight and it seems likely to remain indefinitely as tight as it had been and still is.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyldehyde.—Since the article went under allocation, new production that recently appeared in the market will probably be available oil for purposes springing directly from the war requirements. Said needs are high.

Benzyl Compounds.—It is not going to be easy to meet more than a comparatively small portion of consumer requirements until such time as war events may make it possible to allocate more benzol to the synthetic aromatic manufacturers of benzyl compounds.

Citral.—Not in over supply by any means, but still available in quantities slightly improved over those in the market in the recent past.

Hydroxycitronella.—Scarcity abounds and is likely to continue indefinitely. There simply is not enough raw material to permit a production level with the requirements of manufacturing consumers as a whole.

Menthol.—It is not felt here that the Brazilian government will diligently enforce its proposed ceiling of $31 per kilo—although some well informed quarters are not exactly hopeless in their beliefs. However, paralleling the $31 per kilo price were actual cable advices reaching as high as $40 and $42 per kilo. It is, of course, uncertain that export permits would be granted even if anyone here would pay the price. Goods reaching here from Brazil now go to consumers at $16.50 per pound.

San Fernando Olive Products, Inc., has been organized in Los Angeles with a capital of $25,000.

Natural Methanol 'Trust'

—Continued from page 3

assistant to the Attorney General, who presented the case to the grand jury.

Those indicted include:—

Antrim Iron Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jackman Palmatier, vice-president; Bradford Wood Products Company, Bradford, Pa.; Katherine McCullough, president; Clawson Chemical Company, Ridgway, Pa.; R. M. Cartwright, president, and R. E. Cartwright, vice-president; Cliffs Dow Chemical Company, Marquette, Mich.; Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Ark., Edward C. Crossett, president.

Custer City Chemical Company, Custer City, Pa., William J. Merwin, president, and William Leopold, treasurer; the Delta Chemical & Iron Company, Wells, Mich. G. C. Craver, treasurer; Forest Products Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., William H. Matthews, president; Genesee Chemical Company, Genesee, Pa., J. R. Lavens, president; Goodman Lumber Company, Marinette, Wis., Robert P. Goodman, president; the Gray Chemical Company, Roulette, Pa., Robert R. Lyman, president, and C. C. Valentine, vice-president.

William S. Gray & Co., New York, William S. Gray, jr., president, Clifford G. Dixon, vice-president, and William F. Henchen, treasurer; Kinzua Valley Chemical Company, Sergeant, Pa.; W. L. Heim, president, and James H. Heim, treasurer; Maryland Wood Products Company, Bradford, Pa.; Mayburg Chemical Company, Endeavor, Pa., S. H. Kohn, vice-president, and W. F. Swanson, treasurer.

Morris Chemical Company, East Smethport, Pa., R. W. Hilton, president, and John M. Hilton, vice-president; Newberry Lumber & Chemical Company, Newberry, Mich., Phillip S. Hamilton, vice-president; the Otto Chemical Company, Sergeant, Pa.; Tennessee Products Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., Carl McFarlin, president; Wood Chemical Institute, East Smethport, Pa., Clyde A. Saunders, president; Wood Distillers Corporation, East Smethport, Pa., Joseph A McCormack, treasurer.

Also Chester L. Burt and W. H. Gallup of Crosby, Pa., doing business as Crosby Chemical Company, and R. M. Hancock, Wesline, Pa., doing business as Union Charcoal Company of Pennsylvania; G. Victor Treyz, Cooks Falls, N. Y., doing business as G. H. Treyz Estate, and Miss Beatrice Treyz, Binghamton, N. Y., doing business as G. H. Treyz & Co.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Amid a barrage of propaganda, directed at the Office of Price Administration and Petroleum Administrator for War by those intent upon obtaining a more liberal rationing of gasoline in the Atlantic seaboard area, it has become indisputably evident within the past week that there are still insufficient supplies of kerosene, fuel oils, liquefied gases and numerous naphtha specialties in some sections of the East Coast, as well as in other parts of the country available for civilian use and that these shortages, while likely to be minimized with further moderation of the weather and steadily rising temperatures, cannot be converted into a plenitude in these regions until there is a complete cessation of the war drain.

Advocates of an easing of gasoline rationing in the East had argued that there is a growing stockpile of heating oils and gasoline in the Eastern States well calculated to reach unwieldy proportions within the next two months, far in excess of all foreseeable requirements of both the war program and non-military uses, resulting from the steadily amplified shipments eastward of these fuels through the "Little Inch" pipeline, by barges up the Mississippi-Ohio River route and by tankships, as well as tankcars, albeit there has recently been a slight decline in the movements of this last-mentioned transportation medium.

To all of this argument, however, PAW has replied that war requirements are still mounting and may well be counted upon to drain stocks more heavily in the immediate and nearby future, with the result that there will be less, rather than more, petroleum derivatives available for civilians until the war is brought to a successful conclusion.

An effectual quietus was placed toward the close of last week on all attempts to lower the bars on gasoline rationing by the Petroleum Industry War Council's committee on petroleum economics in an announcement that "the whole country is now on a uniform rationing basis and neither the countrywide stocks nor the outlook for military demand affords any basis for urging a relaxation of rationing."

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A keen demand continues to be noted for the allocated grades and only a slightly lesser inquiry is reported for those outside allocation control. Processors have adequate supplies of the authorized xylol base for making their products on a scale sufficiently large to meet current requirements. Aliphatics are also moving steadily into consuming channels, albeit individual licenses are now required on its shipments. Prices firmly maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A seasonally increasing movement is recorded into both civilian and military channels. Market stable.

Lacquer Diluent.—Continues to be taken in large quantities by the paint industry. Tone strong.

Mineral Spirit.—In mounting request, with producers hard pressed in endeavoring to fill all orders. Prices firmly held.

Rubber Solvent.—Being absorbed at increasing rate by the synthetic rubber manufacturers. Market strong throughout.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying interest continuing to expand, with purchasing for civilian account becoming more pronounced than that for the military. Tone firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Sizable buying movement still being recorded, with normal paint trade demands outstripping those of war production interests. No change in price structure.

WPB has announced that future allocations of hi-flash naphtha, used chiefly in the manufacture of protective coatings, will be made on a much broader end-use pattern than heretofore, because of a recent amplification of its production.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Apr. 7.—Material in the petroleum solvents category is moving actively to buying industries. The tone of the market as a whole is firm. Buyers in most groups are asking for material over the early future.

Los Angeles, Apr. 7.—An incessant demand for the various types of allocated and unallocated solvents continues to present itself to producers. In all quarters the supply situation is very tight.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gasoline, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, Group 3, ¼c. per gal.
Lubricating oil, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour test, Group 3, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—As there is no abatement of the heavy absorption of current supplies and production of this liquefied gas by those engaged in the aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber-making programs, civilian users are finding little available for them for home heating and industrial uses. Prices strongly held.

Recently discovered illicit usage of butane as fuel for motorcars, made practical through butane carburetors and tank sets, in the Hollywood, Cal., film colony, are fast being plugged up by prosecutions of the offenders.

Heptane.—Increasing buying interest manifested. Tone firm.

Hexane.—In growing demand. Market stable.

Octanes. — Purchasing movement reaching larger proportions daily. Price structure strong.

Pentanes. — Moving in steadily mounting volume. Tone firm.

Propane.—Market situation in this light hydrocarbon identical with that in butane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—In moderate demand. Supply fairly plentiful in grades outside the high standard process types, for which prices continue to be firmly held.

Paraffin.—Extensive and steadily increasing export orders are rapidly reducing the recently sizable supply of crude scale to proportions indicative of a reversion to the tight supply situation prevailing until lately. There is still a scarcity of all refined grades with the high in almost as short supply as the low melting points. Prices strongly maintained.

WPB's New York Regional Distribution Division is offering 7,700 pounds of paraffin wax slabs and 8,400 pounds of solid paraffin wax.

Petrolatums.—An extensive buying interest continues to be noted in all U.S.P. grades and there is also a fair purchasing movement in veterinarian and technical grades. A strong undertone pervades the entire market.

White Mineral Oil.—Moving steadily into consuming channels, with the call for U.S.P. types slightly outstripping that for technical grades. No change in price structure.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Another small recession has been recorded in the average daily production rate of crude oil for the entire country within the latest seven-day period for which figures are available. For the week ended April 1, the nationwide output amounted to 4,383,250 barrels, or 1,500 barrels less than the average daily outturn for the previous week, but 14,950 barrels more than PAW's recommendation of 4,368,300 barrels daily for March.

New maximum prices for crude oil in two California fields, Mountain View Field and Oak Canyon Field, have been announced by OPA, those for the first-mentioned field showing a markup of 1c. to 18c. per barrel, and those on the latter exhibiting an advance of 1c. to 8c. per barrel.

Crude oil runs to stills have averaged 4,435,000 barrels daily for the week ended April 1, compared with 4,443,000 barrels for the previous week.

Fuel Oil.—OPA is reported to be organizing advisory groups in four districts to consult with it on the problem of working out ceiling prices for residual fuel oils which will be more generally acceptable than the gravity-scale arrangement in effect since March 7, 1943.

Nationwide supplies of light fuel oil have declined by 789,000 barrels within the week ended April 1 to 30,530,000 barrels and heavy fuel oil stocks have dropped 343,000 barrels to 51,326,000 barrels in that same interval.

Crude oil, conforming to commercial standard specifications of fuel oil, and sold direct to consumers, such as railroads and some industries for use as fuel oil, will have its maximum prices established on a parity with comparable ceilings for fuel oil, as set forth in the fuel oil regulation for sales other than at retail, beginning with April 14, according to an OPA announcement.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has announced a lowering by 12 cents to $1.77 per barrel in its prices for bunker C fuel heavy oil of 13 and higher gravities at New York, Norfolk, Boston and Baltimore.

Gasoline.—Nationwide stocks of this motor fuel have been swelled by 1,875,000 barrels to 89,162,000 barrels within the week ended April 1, but on that date they were still 4,678,000 barrels below the level of April 3, 1943.

Refiners in the Group 3 area have marked up their prices for 72-74-octane leaded gasoline, in tanks, by a quarter cent per gallon to 6¾c. to 7c.

Lubricating Oil.—Refiners in Group 3 have advanced their prices for bright stock, 150-160 viscosity, 0-25 pour test, in tanks, by a half cent to 25c. per gallon.

Parsons Named to Head PAW Materials Division

Appointment of Claude P. Parsons as director of the Petroleum Administration for War's Division of Materials has been announced. The new director fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Frank A. Watts, who returned to the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Houston, Texas, as general purchasing agent.

Trade Briefs

Kentucky Standard Oil Company has elected W. G. Violette executive vice-president.

George L. Burr, has been elected a director of the Creole Petroleum Company, this city.

B. Claude Enyart of the Standard Oil Company has been assigned to Cairo, Egypt, to supervise the drilling of new Standard Oil wells there.

G. S. Ziegler & Co., producer of stearines, pitches, asphalts and pitch compounds, this city, has made the following agency appointments:—A. J. Lynch & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Wm. B. Tabler, Louisville, Ky., and Ralph Huber, Boston, Mass.

Controlled Specifications
petrolatums and white oils
CERESINES, WHITE AND YELLOW
RUST PREVENTIVES
From the Refinery of
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ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Refinery, WARREN, PA.
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WHITE OILS
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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
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ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE USE OF THESE NUODEX AGENTS?
1. NUODEX LEAD—
(a) as a corrosion inhibitor in rust-proofing oils.
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2. NUODEX ZINC — as a corrosion inhibitor
We welcome the opportunity to discuss the above subjects.
NUODEX PRODUCTS CO., INC., ELIZABETH, 7, N. J.
NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONTARIO

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

CHEMICAL, MINERAL pigments, oils and related materials accounts desired by well established Cincinnati firm for sale in Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis and Louisville. BOX 953, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DRUG REPRESENTATIVE or agent, experienced drug and chemical man, to represent and handle consignment stocks drugs, chemicals or allied lines. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo. BOX 964, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

OFFERED—One No. 4-A Sharples, motor driven stationary super centrifuge 220-volt 60-cycle 3-phase. In excellent condition, used only a few months. George A. Breon & Co., Box 769, Kansas City 10, Missouri.

Equipment Offered

BOILERS—Two Erie City horizontal return tubular, 150 HP, 150 lbs.; 2 B&W water tube, 400 HP, 200 lbs.; 40 in. extractor steel basket. Lawler Company, Durham avenue and L. V. R. R., Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 938, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Packaging unit. For weighing, sealing and filling. Box size, 1¾ in. wide; face, 4¾ in.; height, 6¾ in. Must be in excellent order and priced reasonably. Private party. BOX 951, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

MARCO CO. Flow-master homogenizer with a capacity of 200 gals. per minute. Must be in first-class condition or chemicolloid Charlotte mill capacity 100 gals., also 200 gals. capacity. To be direct connected 7½ HP motor, 220 volt, 60 cycle, 2 phase, or without motor. BOX 961, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Revolvator or similar stacking machine, motor driven. BOX 963, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

FOR SALE—175-pound barrels of purified calcium acetate at a reasonable price for quick disposal. Sample and information on request. BOX 950, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Every Item Listed Below Is ACTUALLY Owned and Stocked by

FMC

STEAM JACKETED KETTLES

Copper, 75 gal., 125 gal., 500 gal.
Glass Lined, 50 gal., 200 gal., 750 gal.
Aluminum, 50 gal., 100 gal., 125 gal.
Stainless Steel, 40 gal.
Cast Steel (4), 1,000 gal., with agitators.

DRYERS

2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 3′ x 25′ and 5′ x 30′.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 29 shelves, 59″ x 104″.
1—Devine Vacuum Fumigator with steam coils, 6′ 4″ x 15′.
2—Proctor & Schwartz Truck-Tray Dryers.

TANKS

1—Stainless Steel 1,100 gal. Storage Tank, 4′ x 10′6″.
5—Heavy Copper Tanks, 950 gal. vertical with manhole.
4—Steel Storage Tanks; 2,000 gal. horizontal, 4′ x 20′.

MILLS - GRINDERS

1—Mikro No. 4—24″ Pulverizer.
1—Williams, Size 20 Hammer mill, large cap.
1—Hardinge 8′x22″ Steel Ball Mill.
8—Ross-Kent 3 Roll Mills; 12x30; 16x40.
1—Acme Jaw Crusher; Jaws 16x19.
Other Mills by Mead, Raymond, Straub, Schutz-O'Neill, Sprout-Waldron, Etc.

MIXERS

9—Dry Powder Mixers, 100 to 3,000 lbs.
3—Jktd Heavy Duty Mixers, 50 cu. ft.
12—Pony and Change Can Mixers.
7—Mass Mixers; Jktd & Unjktd, up to 4 Bbl.
1—Abbe Lenart 55-gal. No. 4 Mixer.
6—Hobart 80 qt. 4 speed Mixers.
68—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 5 H.P.
1—W & P, 250 Gal. Double Arm Mixer.

SPECIALS: JUST PURCHASED

4—Hobart Mixers, 80 qt. A.C.&D.C.
30—Pressure Cookers or Sterilizers, 12″ x 18″ and 18″ x 18″.
1—Aluminum Shriver Filter Press, 24″ x 24″, 34 chambers.
1—Lead Lined Shriver 12″ x 12″, 14 chamber washing 4 eye Press.

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

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WAR WONT WAIT!

Speed Production with "CONSOLIDATED" Equipment

SAVE TIME & MONEY

Before these machines are removed to our shops

Large lot of Machinery from the plant of NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO. at EDGEWATER, N. J.—Principal items:

40—Centrifugals, 40″ dia. bronze and steel baskets, flat bottoms with unloaders, and self discharging—American Tool, Roberts & Hepworth—AC motor driven, DC motor driven.

6—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, each with 72 leaves, copper and iron.

9—Vacuum Pans, 10′ to 14′, cast iron and copper, with all accessories.

8—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines, with Conveyors and Motors, for cotton bags up to 10 lbs.

Miscellaneous—Filter Presses, Rotary Granulators, Crystallizers, Pumps, Grinders, Screens, Conveyors, etc.

WIRE - PHONE - WRITE

KETTLES

1—Steel steam jack. 1100 gal.
2—Aluminum, jacketed agitated, 350 and 275 gal.
2—Stainless steel, jacketed, agitated, 200 gal.
1—Copper, jacketed 500 gal.
1—Aluminum, open, jacketed 110 gal.; 5-20 gal.
1—Monel, jacketed agit. 125 gal.
2—Glass lined jacketed Evaporating Pans or Crystalizers, 10′ dia.
5—Steel, closed Tanks or Stills, copper coil, 600 gal.
1—Cast iron jacketed agit. closed Kettle, 400.
3—Copper jacketed agit. closed kettles, 325 gal.
20—Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.

6—Vertical Steel Tanks, up to 5000 gal.; 2—Open Steel Agitated Tanks, 3000 gal. and 1650 gal.; 3—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 2400, 3700, 6000 gal.; 2—Steel Jack. Agit. Kettle, 900 and 2400 gal.

Ask for Details

Special Items from Stock

EXPELLERS

6—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, with feeders, tempering apparatus, 15 HP AC motors—rebuilt.

ROLLER MILL

1—Day 5-roll, high speed ROLLER MILL, 12″x32″, with roller bearings and motor drive.

2—70″ x 30′ RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—5′ x 12′ Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories
10 ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5′x20′; 3—Devine 4′x25′; 1—Devine 4′x30′; 1—Struthers Wells 36″ x 12′.
1 ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4′ x 12′
1—Buffalo Vac. 32″ x 72″ ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d. complete.
1—Buflovac 32″ x 90″ ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.
1—RBF 28″ x 60″ Atmo. double drum DRYER, complete MD.
3—Buflovak 6′ dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
3—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 30′, 70″ x 30′.
1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 5-section, 27-truck Atmospheric DRYER, excellent condition.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4′ x 4′ Burrstone Lined; 1—32″ x 42″ Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16″ Colorado Iron Works; 36″ x 16″ Sturtevant.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, various sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4′x6′ Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5′x4′.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2″ Wilfley SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500 gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″ bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4′x5′, single deck, other sizes
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4″ C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3″ C.C.
1—36″ dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23′ high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A.C. Motor.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. acketed MOGUL MIXER.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3′ x 8″, 3′ x 36″, 6′ x 36″; also 6′ x 12′ Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4′ x 30′, 6′ x 60′, 8′ x 125′, 8′ x 135′.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30″ x 130′, 16″ x 65′.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5′ x 11′
1—Abbe Blutergoss No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40″ dia. x 15′ high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
1—500 gal. nickel clad closed agitated TANK.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6′ x 14″, 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Mitts & Merrill No. 3CR HOG.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
2—Elgin 12-spout ROTARY PISTON FILLER german silver contact parts.
1—Victoria No. 50 Peeler, D. C. Motor.
1—Colton Oscillating GRANULATOR No. 1, m.d.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
2—Colton JAR FILLERS.
2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
1—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Vac. FILLER.
1—O. and J. Rotary LABELER, m. d.
1—Pneumatic 6-head rotary CAPPER, complete with automatic Feeder.
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.
3—Raymond "Imp" PULVERIZERS, 1—No. 30; 2—No. 40; with 3/60/220 v. motors, complete.

WANTED: Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants.

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FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

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We wish to thank you for your share in making this possible

LIQUIDATION!

National Sugar Refining Co.

Edgewater, N. J.

4—Hepworth 48" motor driven Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, with 50/13 HP 2 speed AC motors, with 100 HP 1200 RPM AC motors.
20—40" motor driven Centrifugals, bottom discharge, steel and copper baskets.
1—Hersey Rotary Dryer, 6' dia. x 27' long, with fans, heating coils, drives and motors.
3—Hersey Rotary Coolers, 5' dia. x 30' long, 6' dia. x 21' long.
1—Copper Rotary, 6' dia. x 17' long.
1—Louisville Continuous Filter 24" copper belt, 8 rolls.
3—No. 12 Sweetland Filters, 72 leaves.
5—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines.
9—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 8' wide x 12' long x 7' deep.
3—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 12' wide x 19'6" long x 8' deep.
5—10' to 14' dia. Cast Iron Coil and Calandria Vacuum Pans.

REMOVAL SALE!

9—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
8—Agitator Headers for 100 to 3,000 gal. Tanks.
6—Blowers and Fans, Buffalo, Sturtevant, Roots.
1—Buffalo Lead Blower, 6" suction, ½ HP motor.
1—Duriron No. 45 Suction Fan, 6", ½ HP motor.
5—Gas Boilers, 1 to 5 HP.
1—Scotch Marine 150 HP Boiler, with coal pulverizer.
11—B. & W. Sterling Boiler, 115 HP.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
3—De Laval Centrifuges, Nos. 200 and 300.
4—Centrifugals, 20" to 30", underdriven.
5—Tolhurst 32" to 48" Centrifugals, steel and bronze baskets.
1—Devine Condenser and Receiver, 260 sq. ft.
1—Heat Exchanger, 173 sq. ft.
3—Steel Coil Condensers.
75' of 9" Screw Conveyor.
10—Bucket Elevators, 20' to 75' centers.
4—20" Rubber Belt Conveyors, 30' centers.
2—Buflovak 6' Atmospheric Crystallizers.
3—Air Compressors, belt driven.
1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Scott 4' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Buffalo 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ½" shell.
4—Dorr Thickeners, 10' to 30' dia.
2—Stokes Paste Fillers.
7—Colton Tube Closers.
1—Rodgers Tube Closer.
2—Stokes, Rodgers Powder Fillers.
7—World, National Ermold Labelers.
6—Shriver 24" to 42" Filter Press Skeletons.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 5' x 8'.
1—Portland Rotary Filter, 8' x 3½'.
5—Kiefer Disc Filters.
3—International Disc Filters.
4—Zeitz Furka Filters.
2—U. S. Colloid Mills.
1—Union Viscolizer, 100 gph.
3—Mead Mills, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
4—Schutz O'Neill Mills, 20" to 28".
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00.
2—Gruendler Whirlbeater Hammer Mills.
3—Williams, JayBee Hammer Mills.
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 36" x 24", 24" x 18".
1—Robinson Attrition Mill, 30", motor driven.
4—Kent, Ross 18", 24" Cage Mills.
2—Disc Grinders and Crushers.
6—Crushing Rolls, Lab. to 36" x 15".
2—Marcy No. 64½ Ball Mills.
1—Hardinge 2' x 8" Conical Ball Mill
10—Abbe, Patterson Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
1—Patterson GPH Pebble Mill, 30" x 42", motor driven.
6—Jar Mills.
5—Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30".
4—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', 4' x 5'.
1—Sturtevant Moto-Vibro Screen, 3' x 6'.
18—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 20 to 75 gal.
7—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, 20 to 600 gal.
1—Duriron Kettle, 100 gal.
1—Elyria 350 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
24—Steel and Cast Iron Kettles, 40 to 1,500 gal., some with agitators.
3—Powder Mixers, 100, 1,500 lb.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 50 and 100 gal.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer.
2—Stokes Tablet Machines.
2—Stokes, Colton Suppository Machines.
1—Stokes Wet Granulator.
10—Iron Mills, 7" to 18" dia.
3—Kent Stone Mills, 8" dia.
35—Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 6".
20—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Stokes, Oliver, Beach Russ, etc.
10—Duplex Steam Pumps.
8—Reciprocating Pumps, pulley belt driven.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 HP motor.
1—Hydraulic Press, 24" x 15".
1—Hydraulic Press, 24" dia.
1—Dopp Soap Crutcher.
2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.
1—Stokes Steel Vacuum Pan, 100 gal.
10—110 gal. Copper Tanks.
1—1,250 gal. Copper Tank.
2—400 gal. Copper Tanks.
2—1,750 gal. Lead Lined Tanks.
1—10' x 26', 15,000 gal. Tank, ⅜" shell.
10—6" Lead Valves.
121' 5" Lead Lined Pipe.
2—20" x 8' Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
1—Revolvator, 1,800 lb.

JUST PURCHASED!

1—150 gal. Stainless Steel Still, with condenser, rectifying column and receivers.
1—500 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Still, with 24" x 24' rectifying column and condenser.
1—Steel Jacketed Still, 330 gal., with 20" x 14' high rectifying column.
2—650 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, with condensers and receivers.
1—600 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, with motor driven agitator.
5—Jacketed, Closed, Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.
1—375 gal. Closed, Steel, Jacketed Tank, with 2 HP worm drive.
1—Tolhurst 40" Self-balancing Type Centrifugal, with bottom discharge.
1—300 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettle.
3—Tubular Condensers, 50 to 70 sq. ft.
1—200 gal. Conical Jacketed Tank.
1—500 gal. Conical Bottom Tank, with coils.
1—110 gal. Blow Case on rubber tired wagon.
5—Receivers, 100 to 200 gal.
1—300 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Closed Kettle.
1—Devine 10" x 10" x 10" Vacuum Pump, chain driven with 20 HP motor.
1—Ingersoll Rand 10" x 5" Vertical Vacuum Pump, with 5 HP motor.

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DISPOSING of our warehouse stock of Japan wax. BOX 964, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Materials Wanted

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TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 959, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

LABORATORY WORKER, Newark, N. J., permanent; age, education, experience. BOX 940, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED. Directed to an ambitious young man who wants an unlimited opportunity and realizes he must work for it. Progressive manufacturer paints, plastics, waxes on war work, planning for post-war: Offers an opportunity that is outstanding. Write us in detail and confidence. BOX 941, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT SALESMAN or salesmanager wanted—To become salesmanager of our central Atlantic area. Are you ready to step into this job? Or capable of being trained? Write details. Replies confidential. BOX 942, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FIRST-CLASS WORKERS on knife coating and roller coating machines wanted. Experienced pyroxlin, synthetic resin application on cloths. Excellent opportunity. Write full details. BOX 962, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

WANTED — Two experienced pharmaceutical chemists acquainted with tablet manufacturing and glandular preparations. Ziegler Pharmacal Company, 500 Franklin street, Buffalo 2, New York.

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UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

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Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

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Box 960,
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Business Wants

—Continued from page 63

Positions Wanted

SALES POSITION wanted by chemically and technically trained man, well acquainted with paints, varnishes, glazing, caulking compounds, waterproofings, related products, and respective raw materials. Desire to represent well-known manufacturer for New York territory. BOX 955, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

Stokes 18" x 12" Vacuum Shelf Dryer.
Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24" x 20".
Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer, 40" x 60".
Shriver 12" Closed Delivery Presses, Lead and C. I.
Oliver Continuous Rotary Filter, 8' x 8'.
Oliver 18" Wood Plate and Frame Filter Press.
Tolhurst 40" Extractor — Copper basket—bottom discharge.

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1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, Belt Driven, complete with Cone Separator, Fan, Cyclone Dust Collector and Piping.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
4—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters.
2—Alsop Vac. Bottle Fillers, M.D.
3—Homogenizers, 5 HP, 7½ HP, and 10 HP.
2—400 Ton Buckeye Hydr. Oil Presses, 16" Ram.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6'x6'.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—50 gal. Day Type Double Arm Jack., Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-ONeill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8", 12", 24", 27" & 30".
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
1—DeLaval No. 600 Multiple Clarifier, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30"; and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", and 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal.
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double-Roll Crushers.
1—Williams No. 3 Regular Type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.

Only Partial Listings
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Positions Wanted

RESEARCH CHEMIST, Ph.D., with many years' experience in animal glues, liquid glue, resinous glue, gelatin, casein glue, blood albumene, other adhesives, oils, fats, and pharmaceuticals. BOX 956, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, B.S., 1941. Over two years general analytical and testing experience in wide field. Very anxious to enter paint, varnish, oil line. Capable, industrious; desires change in growing concern. BOX 952, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Chicago Perfumery Ass'n Reviews Chemicals in War

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association was addressed at its March meeting by Army and Navy officers on the subject of "Chemicals in Warfare." The presentation was strictly non-technical. Among the speakers were Maj. N. H. Fritz, Chemical Warfare Officer of the Sixth Service Command; Lt. (j.g.) Stanley Livingstone, a chemical warfare officer at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Warrant Officer James B. Powers from Great Lakes.

Mo. Drug, Chemical Ass'n To Hear Garvin April 25

The Associated Drug & Chemical Industries of Missouri will be addressed by John A. Garvin, assistant secretary and sales manager of Merck & Co. at its meeting in the Coronado Hotel, St. Louis, April 25. He will talk on "A Few Preliminary Comments on Tropical Medicine."

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Fats, Oils Output Reported for January

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for February, 1944, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

	Pounds—Production	Pounds—Consumption
Vegetable Oils		
Babassu, crude	[2]	1,770,000
Refined	.....	17,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	10,104,000	9,272,000
No. 3, crude	3,039,000	3,200,000
Dehydrated	4,655,000	4,312,000
Sulphonated	.....	478,000
Chinawood or tung oil	369,000	749,000
Coconut, crude	14,381,000	21,418,000
Refined	7,524,000	7,625,000
Corn, crude	18,849,000	18,447,000
Refined	17,939,000	11,142,000
Cottonseed, crude	106,459,000	123,382,000
Refined	117,353,000	90,672,000
Linseed	88,297,000	45,985,000
Olive, edible	2,067,000	73,000
Inedible	.....	27,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[3]	297,000
Oiticica	[3]	509,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	.....
Refined	.....	.....
Palm, crude	.....	3,375,000
Refined	[3]	[3] .....
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	11,547,000	15,508,000
Refined	15,308,000	13,095,000
Sesame	.....	38,000
Soybean, crude	123,888,000	104,682,000
Refined	95,780,000	83,127,000
All other	2,767,000	997,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	297,121,000	19,446,000
Neatsfoot oil	239,000	299,000
Tallow, edible	11,792,000	6,685,000
Inedible	92,251,000	107,628,000
Fish Oils[4]		
Codliver oil	8,000	750,000
Cod oil	3,000	969,000
Marine mammal oil	.....	1,513,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]1,267,000	12,639,000
Other liver oil	728,000	713,000
Greases		
Greases, including other than wool	62,280,000	53,050,000
Wool grease	1,210,000	1,390,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	16,511,000	16,725,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	3,534,000	4,087,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,218,000	319,000
Grease and lard oil	5,811,000	5,739,000
Oleo oil	7,319,000	1,996,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,554,000	5,204,000
Stearic acid	4,628,000	3,941,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	.....	96,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,784,000	2,625,000
Inedible	3,849,000	2,040,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	7,594,000	5,359,000
Tallow oil	1,586,000	1,019,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	12,322,000	10,940,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	9,766,000	5,709,000
crude (100% basis)	17,209,000	17,748,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,344,000	5,802,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	113,891,000	118,858,000
inedible	29,533,000	24,744,000
Shortening	118,321,000	228,000
Winterized vegetable oils	21,756,000	10,906,000

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administration collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 1,139,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and no menhaden for February and corresponding figures for January are 11,371,000 and 321,000 pounds.

Breon & Co. Appoints Hoehn Research Head

Willard M. Hoehn has been appointed director of research for George A. Breon & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kansas City. He succeeds Dr. C. W. Sondern, who goes to the White Laboratories, Newark, N. J. Dr. Hoehn received his Ph.D. from Iowa State College in 1936. He was research associate with the Biochemical Section of the Mayo Clinic for three years before joining the Breon laboratories as assistant director five years ago. Dr. R. B. Moffett is the new assistant director of Breon research with special interest in sterols and bile acids.

Herbert Heesch Joins Gunning & Gunning

Herbert Heesch

Herbert Heesch, formerly of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has been appointed sales manager for Gunning & Gunning, manufacturing chemist, New York. Mr. Heesch is a graduate of Rochester University with a degree of chemical engineering, and has been active in the fine chemical industry for the past twelve years.

Brill Equipment Moving

Brill Equipment Company, machinery dealer, is moving its offices and warehouse from 183 Varick street, where it has been for the past twelve years. The new offices will be located at 225 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, and the new warehouse and shop will be located at 2401 Third avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Palmer on NAM Committee

Carleton H. Palmer, chairman of the board of E. R. Squibb & Sons, has been named to the war control termination committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

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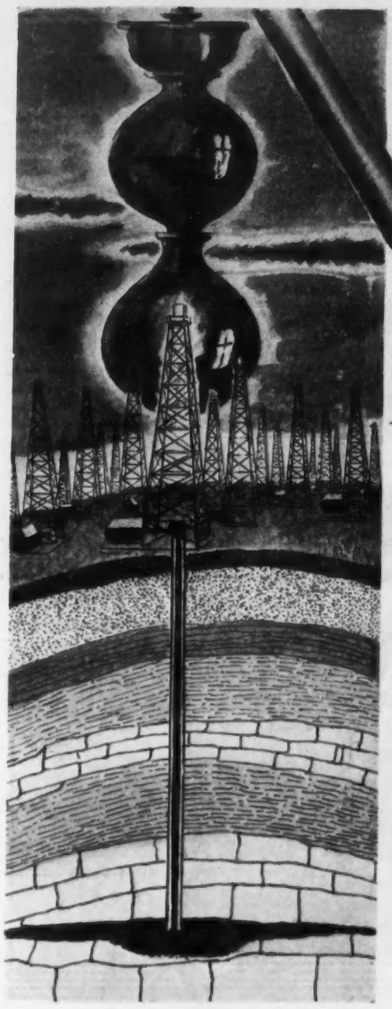

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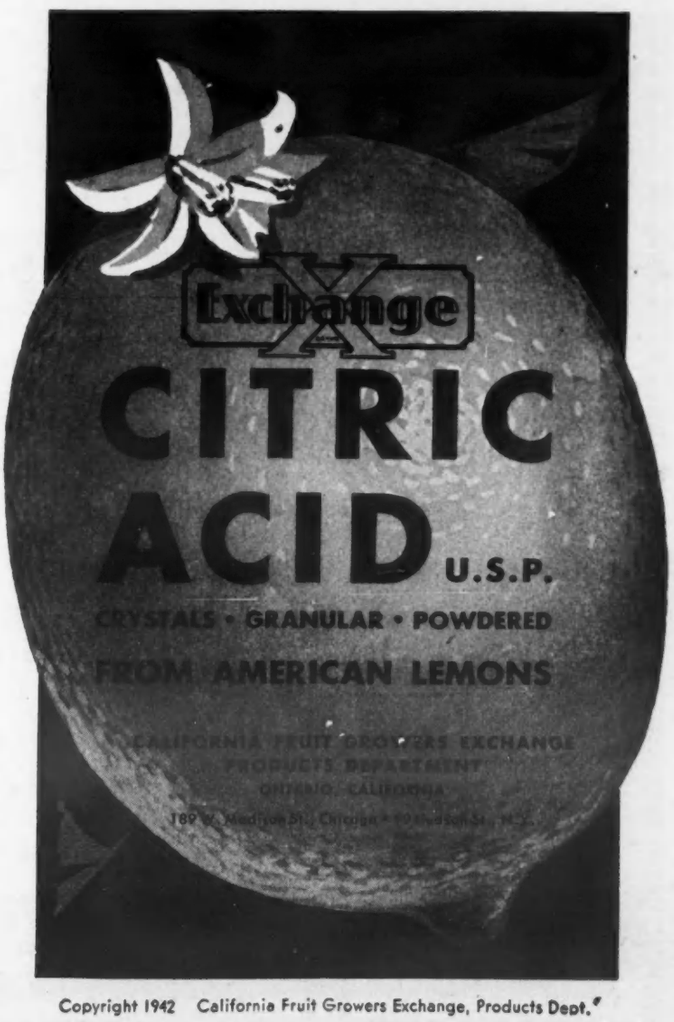

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